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The Mansion of Mystery

BY CHESTER K. STEELE

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CHAPTER XI.

At the Coroner's Inquest.

Sidham was in a state of keen excitement. No such mystery as the double tragedy had occurred in that neighborhood before, and all of the inhabitants were anxious to hear the latest news and learn what the coroner and the police were going to do. A hundred theories were afloat, all centering on the one object—to find the murderer.

"Find him or her, and swing him or her to the nearest tree," was the verdict of many. "The law is all well enough, but this dastardly crime demands an object lesson."

Coroner Jack Busby, who was a dealer in horses, had never had a murder case before, and was uncertain as to the method of procedure. But with the eyes of the whole community on him he realized his importance, as he ran hither and thither, to arrange for the inquest. He felt that his own little office was altogether too small for the occasion, and so arranged to bring off the affair in the general courtroom.

The place was soon crowded with people, and another crowd gathered outside. The hour for opening the inquest was at hand and the majority of the witnesses were present. The coroner, short, fat and bald-headed, looked around anxiously and then turned to the chief of police, who was near at hand.

"I don't see Miss Langmore."

"Neither do I," answered the guardian of the law, with a shrug of his shoulders, as if it was none of his special business.

"Yes, but—ahem! you are—ahem! responsible——"

"She'll be here, coroner, don't worry." "You have had her properly guarded?"

"Yes. I reckon she's coming now," and the chief of police nodded towards a side door of the courtroom.

There was a slight commotion, and Margaret entered, escorted by Raymond Case and followed by one of the women and the policeman who had been on guard at the Langmore mansion. The crowd arose to gaze at the girl and to pass various comment.

"Mighty pale, ain't she?"

"Wouldn't think a girl like that could do such a thing!"

"Humph! you can't tell about these high-toned folks. They'd do anything. Didn't one of them millionaires run over two of my hens with his automobile an' never stop to settle the damage? Don't tell me!"

"Yes, and she detested her stepmother—the hired girl told Mrs. Brown so, an' she told me."

"Well Coroner Busby will git to the bottom of it putty quick. He told Lem Hansom he knew what he was doin'."

"He must know, if he's as slick at sizin' folks as he is in a hoss dicker," returned an old farmer who had made a trade of steeds which had proved unprofitable for him.

Margaret was shown to a chair and sat down, with Raymond beside her. The young man was plainly nervous, but he did what he could to comfort his companion.

"Courage, Margaret," he whispered. "It is bound to come out all right in the end."

"I can scarcely see a friendly face," she faltered, taking a shy look around. "They all think I am——" She could not finish, but had to bite her lip to keep the tears from flowing.

The coroner mounted the platform and rapped on the desk with his knuckles.

"The—ahem! courtroom will come to order!" he called out, gazing around on all sides.

There was a final buzz and then the place became quiet, broken only by the ticking of a big round clock on the wall.

"We are gathered here—ahem! to inquire into the mysterious deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Barry Langmore," went on the coroner.

"That's so—an' we want plain facts," put in an old farmer, sitting well up front.

"Silence!" cried the coroner. "We must have silence!"

"All right, Jack," replied the farmer. "I won't say another word."

"Silence. We cannot go on if there is not silence. Ahem! ahem! Miss Langmore!"

Margaret arose and bowed slightly. Then the coroner swore her in as a witness and told her to relate her story. She could scarcely stand and Raymond brought her chair forward.

"You wish me to tell all I know?" she asked, in a faint but clear voice.

"Everything," was Coroner Busby's answer.

Pausing for a moment to collect her thoughts, she plunged into the recital, her tale being merely a repetition of that given to Adam Adams. When she came to tell how her father had been found her voice broke and it was fully a minute before she could go on. When she had finished the courtroom was as still as a tomb, save for the ticking of the clock, now sounding louder than ever.

"Is that all?" asked the coroner, after a painful pause.

"Yes, sir."

"They say, Miss Langmore, that you were not on good terms with your stepmother."

"Who says so?"

"It is an—ahem! a common rumor. What have you to say on that point?"

"It is true, sir," answered Margaret, after another pause, during which the eyes of all in the courtroom were fixed upon the girl.

"It is said that you had violent quarrels," pursued the coroner.

"No very violent quarrels. Sometimes we did not speak to each other for days."

"Then you admit that you did quarrel?"

"I do."

"And you also quarreled with your father?"

"No, sir."

"What, not at all?" queried Coroner Busby, elevating his eyes in surprise, either real or affected.

"We held different opinions upon certain questions, but we did not quarrel."

"Hum!" The coroner mused for a moment. "That is all for the present," he added, and Margaret moved back to where she had been first sitting.

"I am glad that is over," whispered Raymond. "Can I do anything? Get you some water?"

"No, nothing," she answered, and dropped a veil over her face.

The next witness called was Mary Billings, the domestic employed at the Langmore mansion, and who had been about the place at the time of the tragedy. She proved to be a round-faced Irish girl, not particularly bright, and now all but terror-stricken. As soon as she was sworn in she burst into tears.

"Sure as there is a heavin above me, Oi didn't do that murder, so Oi didn't!" she moaned.

"Nobody said you did," answered the coroner dryly, while a general smile went around the courtroom.

"Then why did yez bring me here, I dunno? Sure an' Mr. Langmore was afther bein' me bist frind, an' Oi wouldn't harm him fer a million dollars, so Oi wouldn't!" It was with difficulty that she was quieted and made to tell what she knew.

"Where were you from 10 o'clock to 12 of the morning of the tragedy?" was the first question put to her.

"Oi was in the kitchen, an' down to the barn, yer honor."

"Were you in the kitchen first?"

"Sure an' Oi was that."

"What were you doing?"

"Phat was Oi doin'? Sure Oi was washin' the dishes, cl'anin' the silverware, peelin' the praties, shellin' the beans, cleanin' the lamps, fixin' the——"

"Ahem! You mean you were doing the housework, eh?"

"Yis, sur."

"While you were in the house, did you leave the kitchen?"

"Only to go to the ciller fer a scuttle o' coal."

"Did you see or hear anything unusual going on while you were in the kitchen?"

The Irish girl scratched her head and shrugged her shoulders.

"Oi heard a lot av things, yer honor."

"What were they?"

"Oi heard Mrs. Langmore walkin' around upstairs, an' Oi heard Miss Margaret walkin' around, too. Then Oi heard Mrs. Langmore call to Miss Margaret."

"Did Miss Margaret answer?"

"Oi dunno—if she did, Oi didn't hear her."

"What else?"

"Thin Oi heard the front dure slam."

"Did you see anybody come in or go out?"

"Sure, an' Oi did not."

"What time was this, as near as you can remember?"

"Atwixt tin an' eliven o'clock."

"Did you hear anything after the slamming of the front door?"

"Oi did not, fer Oi wint down to the barn directly afterwards."

"How long did you remain down at the barn?"

"Till Miss Margaret came scr'amin' from the house. She cries, 'Mary, oh Mary! Me father! Me father!' an' staggers around loike she was goin' to fall, an' Oi run up to her an' hild her up, poor dear." And the servant girl shot a sympathetic glance in Margaret's direction.

"Ahem! Now—er—you remained in the barn until you heard her cry out. Did you hear or see anything from the barn while you were down there?"

"Well, to tell the truth, sur, Oi didn't notice anythin' at the toime, bein' that interested in me pet chickens, sur. Ye see, Pat Callahan gave me three foine Leghorns, an'——"

"Never mind the Leghorns. If you saw or heard anything, what was it?"

"'Twas something Oi was afther hearin', sur. Oi think somebody ran past the barn, aisy loike."

"You didn't see anybody?"

"No sur. As Oi said before, thim Leghorns that Pat Callahan gave me——"

"We'll—ahem! drop the Leghorns. After you heard the strange noise how long was it before you heard Miss Langmore scream?"

"Perhaps quarter av an hour, sur. Oi didn't look at the clock."

"And she fainted in your arms?"

"Not exactly that, sur. She scr'ams, 'Me father! me father! Mary, he is murdered! Go to the library!' An' thin she wint over in me arms loike a stone, poor dear, poor dear!" And the domestic began to weep afresh.

"What did you do then?"

"Sure, phat could Oi do? Oi scr'amed fer hilp as loud as Oi could, an' thin Mrs. Bardon an her son, Alfred, the docthor, came over."

"What happened next?"

"We all wint in the house, an' there we found poor Mr. Langmore dead in the library, in his chair. The doctor thought he moight be alotve yit an' had his mother an' me run upstairs fer some medicine from the medicine closet. In the upper hall we kim on Mrs. Langmore's body, also dead, an' I got that scared Oi turned an' flew down the back stairs an' out av the house loike the divil was afther me!"

There was a general lough throughout the court room, at which the coroner rapped loudly on the desk.

"Silence. Such—ahem! conduct at an inquest is not to be allowed. If this happens again I shall clear the court room."

"That's right, Jack, make 'em behave themselves," came from the old farmer in front. "This is serious business, this is."

"What was done with the body of Mrs. Langmore?" continued the coroner to the servant girl.

"The doctor said to lave it till you came."

"Mrs. Langmore was quite dead?"

"Yis. Hivin rest her sowl!"

"And Mr. Langmore?"

"Sure an' the docthor could do nothin' fer the poor mon. It made the docthor sick to work over the corpse an' he soon had to give it up."

"Now, tell me, how do you think the two were killed."

"Oi dunno. The docther ought to tell that—sure an' he has the eddication, an' Oi haven't."

"There were no marks of violence?"

"Phat?"

"The victims had not been struck down?"

"Oi dunno as to that, sur—better axed the docther."

"Hum!" Coroner Busby mused for a moment. "How long have you lived with the Langmore family?"

"Iver since Mr. Langmore married his sicond woife."

"How many of the family lived at home?"

"The first year there was the mister and Missus an' Miss Jennie an' Miss Margaret. But Miss Jennie married an' moved away—she's travelin' now, they tell me."

"Then Miss Margaret was the only child home?"

"Yis, sur."

"Didn't Mrs. Langmore have two sons?"

"Yis, but they niver lived there. One av thim used to come an' see her now an' thin, an' that's all."

"Was Miss Margaret on good terms with Mrs. Langmore?"

"She was not. Mrs. Langmore was a—a vixin, always afther findin' fault, an' Oi wasn't on good terms wid her meself."

"Ah! Then you quarreled also?"

"Oh, no, sur, Oi knew me place, so Oi did, an' did me wurruk an' said nothin'. If it hadn't been fer Miss Margaret Oi'd a lift me job long ago. But she was such a noice girrul, an' so lonely loike, in the house wid that tongue-lasher—"

"Wait! wait! You say Miss Margaret and Mrs. Langmore quarreled. When did they quarrel last?"

At this question the domestic pursed up her lips and looked at Margaret.

"Oi have nothin' to say about that," she answered coldly.

This reply was a surprise to all, including Raymond. The coroner gazed at the witness sternly.

"You must answer," he said. "It is my duty to get at the bottom of this awful affair."

"Oi'll not answer," was the stubborn return.

CHAPTER XII.

There was a moment of intense silence throughout the courtroom. Every eye was turned on Mary Billings, who pursed up her lips more closely than ever.

"You'll not answer?" thundered Coroner Busby.

"Mr. Coroner," began Raymond, rising, "is it legally necessary that she answer? Remember, she is here without proper legal council."

"Silence! I—ahem—yes, she must answer, or I shall have to commit her, as a witness if for nothing else. (Girl, are you going to answer or not?"

"Sure, an' Oi——"

"Chief, will you call a policeman?" went on the coroner, turning to the chief of police.

He was a fairly good judge of human character. At the sight of the bluecoat the domestic wilted and began to sob.

"Ohone! Ohone! Don't take me to prison!" she wailed.

"You prefer to answer?"

"Yis, if Oi must. But Oi think Miss Margaret the swatest little lady——"

"Neer mind that. When did the girl and her stepmother, quarrel last? Come now, tell me the plain truth," and the coroner put as much of sternness as possible in his voice.

"Well, thin, if yez has got to know, it was on the marnin' av the murders, sur," sniffled the servant girl.

"When was this?"

"Right afther breakfast. They had some words at the table, too."

"What was said? Repeat the exact words if you can," and the coroner leaned forward expectantly, while many in the courtroom held their breah.

"Mrs. Langmore said she wished Miss Margaret was off the face of the earth, an' that she'd be afther seein' that the dear girrul wasn't in the house much longer. 'Twas a very bitter scene, an' me heart wint out to the dear girrul——"

"And what did Miss Margaret reply to that?"

"She said it was her father's house, an' she would stay as long as her father wished her to. An' it was her father's house, too."

"And after that?"

"A whole lot more followed, which Oi didn't catch, fer Oi am no avesdropper. But Oi did hear Mrs. Langmore, in a perfect rage, cry out that she'd kill Miss Margaret if the girrul didn't mind her."

"And then?"

"Miss Margaret said she would do as she pl'ased—that she was her own mistress—an' Oi was glad to hear her say it. Mrs. Langmore went on wid her quarrel—sure, an' she had the divil's own tongue, so she had. Thin she must have caught hould av Miss Margaret, fer Oi heard the girrul cry out to lit go or she'd stroike her down. Thin there was more wurruds, hotter an' hotter, an' Mrs. Langmore said she would make the girrul mind as sure as fate, an 'thin Miss Margaret got roused up an' she said fer Mrs. Langmore to beware, that she had Southern blood in her veins, an' she wouldn't be accountable fer what she did, if her stepmother wint too far."

There was a pause, and a murmur ran the round of the little courtroom. The testimony seemed to be highly important and many shook their heads. The girl and her stepmother had certainly had a bitter quarrel, the girl had hot Southern blood in her veins, and the bitterness had ended in a tragedy. In the minds of many it was only a question of what the extenuating circumstances might be.

"Was Mr. Langmore present at this quarrel?" asked the coroner, after another pause.

"He was at the breakfast table, but afther that he wint to the bank."

"Did you hear anything more."

"Not right away, sur. Oi wint to me work. Whin Mr. Langmore came from the bank Oi heard him talkin' to Miss Margaret."

"What was said then?"

"Oi dunno exactly, exceptin' that he said he was sorry she an' her stepmother had quarreled, an' he wanted her to make it up wid his woife."

"And what did Miss Margaret say to that?"

"She said that all she wanted was to be left alone."

"What else?"

"Oi didn't hear anything more, as Oi wint to the ciller fer coal. By an' by Oi see Miss Margaret in the garden cryin'. Oi wanted to go to her, but Mrs. Langmore kim to the kitchen an' Oi had to attind to me worruk."

"How did Mrs. Langmore seem to appear when she came to the kitchen?"

"Sure an' she was very excited an' findin' more fault than iver. She stayed only a few minutes, an' thin wint to the library, an' that was the very last Oi saw av her. O'm sorry she's dead, but she had that divil's own temper!" And the domestic heaved a long sigh.

"That will do. You may sit down." The coroner looked around the courtroom. "Is Doctor Bardon present?"

For reply the young physician came forward from one side of the room. He looked pale and slightly troubled. In a low voice he corroborated the testimony already given regarding the finding of the two bodies, and told what he had done in his effort to restore Mr. Langmore to life.

"I thought there might be a spark there still, but I was mistaken," he went on. "He looked so natural—and Mrs. Langmore looked natural, too, for the matter of that. But both were stone dead."

"What was the cause of death?"

"That is something of a mystery. I have tried my best to get at the bottom of it, but I cannot, nor can my colleague, Doctor Soper."

"Were the pair strangled, smothered, poisoned?" suggested the coroner.

"I have a theory that they were poisoned, but not in an ordinary way. Neither Doctor Soper nor myself could find any traces of ordinary poison."

"What is your theory?"

"Something was used to stupefy them, and so much was used that it killed them."

"In that case the murder might have been unintentional?"

"Yes. Somebody might have thought to stupefy Mr. Langmore and then rob him. But the drug, being too powerful, or used too long, might have done its deadly work. Then the crime may have been discovered by Mrs. Langmore and the murderer might have turned on her to conceal his first wrongdoing.

"Hum. Have you—ahem! any idea of the nature of the poison?"

"No, excepting that it had a very powerful odor. When I bent over Mr. Langmore I got several whiffs of it and it made me sick at the stomach. But the odor was soon gone."

"And you have no idea what the poison was?"

"No, nor has Doctor Soper. It may be something new, or something little known. Chemists are constantly discovering new things," went on the young physician, bound to clear himself of any suspicion of ignorance concerning medical matters.

"You found no marks of violence, as if there had been a struggle?"

"The only marks I found were two scratches on the right arm of Mrs. Langmore, right above the wrist, and a scratch on Mr. Langmore's left cheek."

"Finger nail scratches?"

"Possibly, or else they may have been made by a ring or bracelet if there was a struggle."

"Hum! Have you anything else to tell, doctor?"

"I have not. I am willing to tell all I know."

There was another pause, as the young physician stepped back. The coroner was about to call one of the women set to guard Margaret and the Langmore mansion, when he suddenly turned.

"Miss Langmore, you will please take the stand again," he said, and the girl did so, throwing aside her veil. "Are you in the habit of wearing finger rings and bracelets?"

It was a leading question and several gasped as they heard it. Raymond started to rise up, but then sank back again.

"I do not wear bracelets," answered Maragaret. "I have two rings."

"What kind of rings are they?"

"One is a plain gold band. It was my mother's wedding ring." The girl's voice sank low suddenly. "The other is a diamond ring, as you can see," and she held up her hand.

"Will you let me have the diamond ring?"

"Yes, sir." She took it off. "But please be careful of it, for it—it is very precious to me."

The coroner nodded. "That is all just now," and as Margaret let fall the veil again, he called Doctor Bardon to his side. A whispered conversation ensued, and the young physician left with the precious circlet—Margaret's engagements ring—in an envelope.

"Margaret, you should not have let him have that ring," whispered Raymond.

"How could I help it?" was the low answer. "Oh, this is terrible! I feel as if everybody was trying to look me through and through!"

"I can't understand why Mr. Adams is not here," went on the young man. "Perhaps he has found some important clew and is following it up," he added hopefully.

"They are bound to convict me, Raymond! Isn't it horrible?"

"They shall never do it, never!" cried the young man. And then a sharp rapping on the desk terminated the brief conversation and restored quietness to the little court room.

To Be Continued.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

Brazil Will Witness a Total Eclipse of the Sun October 10th. Geminid Shower of Stars October 18th to 20th

The evenings of October are always noteworthy to those who watch the heavens, for it is in this month that we always witness the re-entrance of the two beautiful little groups of stars known as the Hyades and the Pleiades into the eastern sky. But this year this part of the heavens is even more interesting than usual, for the planet Saturn in its slow eastward journey is now passing these groups, and for many months we will see it shining out nearly midway between them. These three most striking objects form a little region of the sky of such beauty that it attracts the attention even of those who are wholly unfamiliar with the heavens above them.

The Most Celebrated Group of Stars.

The Pleiades and the Hyades are the two foremost groups of the great constellation known as the Bull. Though they are well above the ground at 9 o'clock, the observer can study them to more advantage by waiting until an hour later. If he then turns a little way toward the north of the east point, his notice will at once be arrested by the delicate, filmy, dipper-shaped little group of bluish stars which form the Pleiades, while below this he will see the V-shaped Hyades, with the reddish Aldebaran at its lower end. To the eye the Pleiades may seem to consist of but six stars, though if the night is very clear two or three more may be detected, but in a pair of opera glasses a quite dense and most interesting cluster is at once revealed.

As he looks at this most interesting star group, every member of which is a sun, he may consider that this is almost the very earliest object about which human records have come down to us. It was watched and written of in China 4300 years ago; the earliest sacred books of Egypt tell of the time when the Vernal Equinox was at these stars, and that year was known as the Great Year of the Pleiades. In all the centuries which have passed since this time of the very dawn of history, the steady westward motion of the equinox has now only carried it to the point V of Figure 1; it will not complete the circuit of the heavens until 26,000 years have passed away.

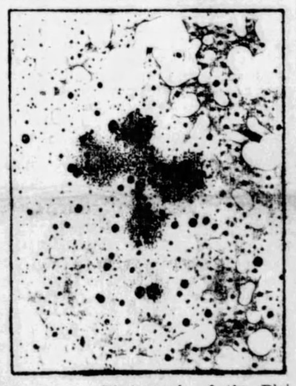

Figure 2. Photograph of the Pleiades, showing the remarkable clouds of nebulous matter.

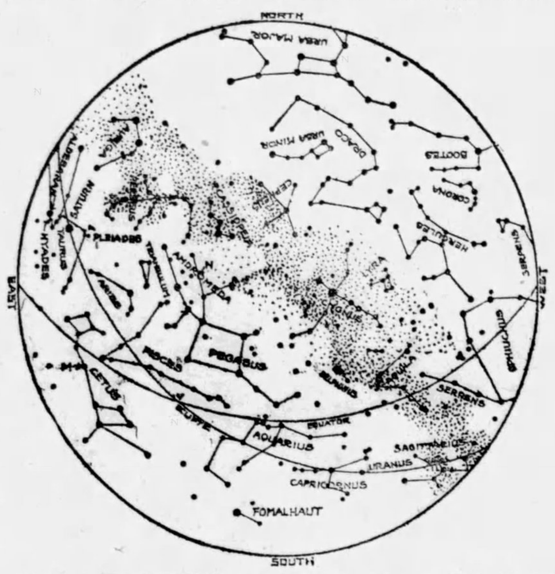

Figure 1. The Constellations on October 1, at 9 p. m. (If facing south hold the map upright. If facing east hold east below; if facing west hold west below. If facing north hold the map inverted.)

Numberless legends are associated with this beautiful little group, the peoples of almost all nations connecting them with the affairs of Earth for either good or evil. But of more importance is the modern discovery that the stars of the Pleiades are actually associated together as they seem to be, forming a little group in the depths of space. And delicate photographs show that throughout the group there exist vast clouds of faintly shining nebulous matter which not only surround some of the larger stars, but span with faint, straight lines the inconceivably great distances from star to star. Either we are witnessing here the last stages of the formation of a cluster of great suns from an original nebula, all of which has not yet been absorbed, or else these suns are ejecting radiant matter, just as matter is driven away from our sun to form its corona, but on an inconceivably vaster scale. We do not know whether what we see is a dissipation of matter or a building up of new worlds. But now as at the time of the earliest dawn of history the Pleiades attract us as one of the most wonderful of all the objects in the heavens.

The reddish star Aldebaran is so far distant that the light with which we view it started on its journey to us 28 years ago. This sun pours out nearly 200 times as much light as our own, and it is moving away from us at a speed of 30 miles a second. In the southeast at M, Figure 1, the observer should also note the remarkable variable star Mira, which is now only of about the fourth magnitude, while due south the royal star Fomalhaut has now reached its highest position in the sky.

The Eagle, the Dolphin and the beautiful Northern Cross shine out high in the northwest, while east of these the Great Square of Pegasus now forms the most conspicuous figure in the southern sky. The reader should not fail to examine the wonderful nebula of Andromeda at N, Figure 1, concerning which and other similar nebulas the question is again being discussed whether they may not each be a great universe of suns at an unimaginable distance away.

The Planets in October.

Mercury passes to the east of the sun on October 4, but does not attain its greatest distance until November 19. It can be seen with difficulty toward the close of the month very near the ground in the southwest for a short time after sunset.

Venus is steadily moving outward from the sun's rays, setting slightly more than one hour after sunset on October 1, which time is increased to 1 hour and 45 minutes by October 31. On October 11 Venus and Mercury will be close together in the sky, the former planet being north of the latter at a distance only one-third as great as the distance across the moon. They may be seen near the ground in the southwest shining out in the sunset glow before the bright stars of the sky become visible.

Mars is too near the sun to be observed this month. It passes to the west of the sun and becomes a morning star on November 4.

Jupiter is also steadily sinking in the southwest. The observer will notice that Venus is drawing nearer to Jupiter and that by the end of the month the first planet sets only 10 minutes after the second. They will not reach their point of closest approach, however, until November 7.

Saturn throughout the month will be the most conspicuous object in the evening sky. Its rings are now well widened out, and for many months it will remain in excellent position for observation.

Uranus is now in Capricornus, in the position shown in Figure 1.

Neptune is at present in the constellation of the Twins. It rises at midnight, and is hence a morning star.

The Total Eclipse of the Sun.

An important total eclipse of the sun will occur on the morning of October 10, the path of the shadow of the moon as it sweeps over the turning earth being that shown in Figure 3. When the shadow has reached the eastern part of Brazil the moon will be so near the earth that it will completely hide the sun for 1 minute and 50 seconds. If the skies are clear, excellent photographs of the sun's corona will doubtless be obtained from stations in this part of the path. The eclipse will not be visible from the United States except in the extreme southeastern part, where it will be seen as a small partial eclipse only.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

Figure 3. The total eclipse of the sun of October 10. The shadow of the moon will sweep over the earth along the path A B C; at points within this narrow strip only the sun will be seen completely hidden. Within the area, M N O S T V, the moon will be seen to partially cover the disc of the sun. Elsewhere on the earth the eclipse will be wholly invisible.

The Carpet from Bagdad

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

What mattered the ragged beard upon his face, the ragged clothes upon his body, the tattered cloths upon his feet, the grotesque attitude and ensemble? The Lord of Life saw into his heart and understood. And who might say with what joy Pandora gazed upon this her work, knowing as she did what still remained within her casket.

From these heights, good occasionally for any man's soul, George came down abruptly and humanly to the prosaic question of where would he make his bed that night? To lie down at the north side of the fire meant a chill in the morning; the south side, the intermittent, acrid breath of the fire itself; so he threw down his blanket and bags east of the fire, wrapped him self up, and sank into slumber, light but dreamless.

What was that? He sat up, alert, straining his ears. How long had he been asleep? An hour by his watch. What had awakened him? Not a sound anywhere, yet something had startled him out of his sleep. He glanced over the camp. That bundle was Ryanne. He waited. Not a movement there. No sign of life among the camel-boys; and the flaps of the two tents were closed. Bah! Nerves, probably; and he would have lain down again had his gaze not roved out toward the desert. Something moved out there, upon the misty, moonlit space. He shaded his eyes from the fire, now but a heap of glowing embers. He got up, and shiver after shiver wrinkled his spine. Oh, no; it could not be a dream; he was awake. It was a living thing, that long, bobbing camel-train, coming directly toward the oasis, no doubt attracted by the firelight. Fascinated, incapable of movement, he watched the approach. Three white dots; and these grew and grew and at length became . . . pith-helmets! Pith-helmets! Who but white men wore pith-helmets in the desert? White men! The temporary paralysis left him. Crouching, he ran over to Ryanne and shook him.

"What . . ."

But George smothered the question with his hand. "Hush! For God's sake, make no noise! Get up and stand guard guard over Fortune's tent. There's a caravan outside and I'm going out to meet it. Ryanne, Ryanne, there's a white man out there!"

George ran as fast as he could toward the incoming caravan. He met it two or three hundred yards away. The broken line of camels bobbed up and down oddly.

"Are you white men?" he called.

"Yes," said a deep, resonant voice. "And stop where you are; there's no hurry."

"Thank God!" cried George, at the verge of a breakdown.

"What the devil . . . Flanagan, here's a white man in a dress suit! God save us!" The speaker laughed.

"Yes, a white man; and there's a white woman in the camp back there, a white woman! Great God, don't you understand? A white woman!" George clutched the man by the foot desperately, "A white woman!"

The man kicked George's hand away and slashed at his camel. "Flanagan, and you, Williams, get your guns in shape. This doesn't look good to me, twenty miles from the main gamelieh. I told you it was odd, that fire. Lively, now!"

George ran after them, staggering. Twice he fell headlong. But he laughed as he got up; and it wasn't exactly human laughter, either. When he reached the camp he saw Mahomed and the three strangers, the latter with their rifles held menacingly. Fortune stood before the flap of her tent, bewildered at the turn in their affairs. Behind the leader of the newcomers was Ryanne, and he was talking rapidly.

"Well," the leader demanded of Mahomed, "what have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing!"

"Take care! It wouldn't come hard to put a bullet into your ugly hide. You can't abduct white women these days, you beggar! Well, what have you to say?"

Mahomed folded his arms; his expression was calm and unafraid. But down in his heart the fires of hell were raging. If only he had brought his rifle from the tent; even a knife; and one mad moment if he died for it! And he had been gentle to the girl; he had withheld the lash from the men; he had not put into action a single plan arranged for their misery and humiliation! Truly his blood had turned to water, and he was worthy of death. The white man, always and ever the white man won in the end. To have come this far, and then to be cheated out of his revenge by chance! Kismet! There was but one thing left for him to do, and he did it. He spoke hurriedly to his head-boy. The boy without hesitation obeyed him. He ran to the racing camel, applied a kick, flung on the saddle-bags, stuffed dates and dried fish and two water bottles into them, and waited. Mahomed walked over to the animal and mounted.

"Stop!" The white man leveled his rifle. "Get down from there!"

Mahomed, as if he had not heard, kicked the camel with his heels. The beast lurched to its feet resentfully. Mahomed picked up the guiding rope which served as a bridle, and struck the camel across the neck.

Click! went the hammer of the rifle, and Mahomed was at that moment very near death. He gave no heed.

"No, no!" cried Fortune, pushing up the barrel. "Let him go. He was kind to me, after his fashion."

Mahomed smiled. He had expected this, and that was why he had gone about the business unconcernedly.

"What do you say?" demanded the stranger of Ryanne.

Ryanne, having no love whatever for Mahomed, shrugged.

"Humph! And you?" to George.

"Oh, let him go."

"All right. Two to one. Off with you, then," to Mahomed. "But wait! What about these beggars of yours? What are you going to do with them?"

"They have been paid. They can go back."

The moment the camel felt the sand under his pads, he struck his gait eastward. And when the mists and shadows crept in behind him and his rider, that was the last any of them ever saw of Mahomed-El-Gebel, keeper of the Holy Yhiodres in the pasha's palace at Bagdad.

"Now then," said the leader of the strange caravan, "my name is Ackermann, and mine is a carpet-caravan in from Khuzistan, bound for Smyrna. How may I help you?"

"Take us as far as Damascus," answered Ryanne. "We can get on from there well enough."

"What's your name?" directly.

"Ryanne."

"And yours?"

"Fortune Chedsoye."

"Next?"

"Jones."

The humorous bruskness put a kind of spirit into them all, and they answered smilingly.

"Ryanne and Jones are familiar enough, but Chedsoye is a new one. Here, you!" whirling suddenly upon the boys who were pressing about. He volleyed some Arabic at them, and they dropped back. "Well, I've heard some strange yarns myself in my times, but this one beats them all. Shanghaied from Cairo! Humph! If some one had told me this anywhere else but here, I'd have called him a liar. And you, Mr. Ryanne, went into Bagdad alone and got away with that Yhiordes! It must have been the devil's own of a job."

"It was," replied Ryanne laconically. He did not know this man Ackermann; he had never heard of him, but he recognized a born leader of men when he saw him. Gray-haired, lean, bearded, sharp of word, quick of action, rude; he saw in this carpet hunter the same indomitable qualities of the ivory seeker. "You did not stop at Bagdad?" he asked, after the swift inventory.

"No. I came direct. I always do," grimly. "Better turn in and sleep; we'll be on the way at dawn, sharp."

"Sleep?" Ryanne laughed.

"Sleep?" echoed George.

Fortune shook her head.

"Well, an hour to let the reaction wear away," said Ackermann. "But you've got to sleep. I'm boss now, and you won't find me an easy one," with a humorous glance at the girl.

"We are all very happy to be bossed by you," she said.

"Twenty days," Ackerman mused. "You're a plucky young woman. No hysterics?"

"Not even a sigh of discontent," put in George. "If it hadn't been for her pluck, we'd have gone to pieces just from worry. Are you Henry Ackermann, of the Oriental Company in Smyrna?"

"Yes; why?"

"I'm George P. A. Jones, of Mortimer & Jones, New York. I've heard of you; and God bless you for this night's work!"

"Mortimer & Jones? You don't say! Well, if this doesn't beat the Dutch! Why, if you're Robert E. Jones' boy, I'll sell you every carpet in the pack at cost." He laughed; and it was laughter good to hear, dry and harsh though it was. "Your dad was a fine gentleman, and one of the best judges of his time. You couldn't fool him a knot. He wrote me when you came into this world of sin and tribulation. Didn't they call you Percival Algernon, or something like that?"

"They did!" And George laughed, too.

"You're a sight. Any one sick? Got a medicine-chest aboard."

"No, only banged up and discouraged. I say, Mr. Ackermann, got an extra pipe or two and some 'bacey?"

"Flanagan, see what's in the chest."

Shortly Flanagan returned. He had half a dozen fresh corn-cob pipes and a thick bag of tobacco. George and Ryanne lighted up, about as near contentment as two men in their condition could possibly be.

Said Flanagan to Fortune: "'Do you chew?"

"Oh, I mean gum!" roared Flanagan.

No, Fortune did not possess that dubious accomplishment.

"Mighty handy when you're thirsty," Flanagan advised.

They built up the fire and sat around it cosily. They were all more or less happy, all except Fortune. So long as she had been a captive of Mahomed, she had forced the thought from her mind; but now it came back with a full measure of misery. Never, never would she return to Mentone, not even for the things that were rightfully hers. Where would she go and what would she do? She was without money and the only thing she possessed of value was the Soudanese trinket Ryanne had forced upon her that day in the bazaars. She heard them talking and laughing, but without sensing. No, she would not accept charity. She must fight out her battle all alone. . . . Neither could she accept pity; and she stole a glance at George, as he blew clouds of smoke luxuriantly from his mouth and nose, his eyes half closed in ecstasy. How little it took to comfort a man!

Ryanne suddenly lowered his pipe and smote his thigh. "Hell!" he muttered.

"What's up?" asked George.

"I want you to look at me, Percy

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val; I want you to take a good look at this thing I've been carrying round as a head."

"It looks all right," observed George, puzzled.

"Empty as a dried cocoanut! I never thought of it till this moment. I wondered why he was in such a hurry to get out. I've let that copper-lined devil get away with that nine hundred pounds!"

CHAPTER XVII.

Mrs. Chedsoye retired to her room early that memorable December night. Her brother could await the return of Horace. She hand't the least doubt as to the result; a green young man pitted against a seasoned veteran's duplicity. She wished Jones no harm physically; in fact, she had put down the law against it. Still, much depended upon chance. But for her confidence of the outcome, a quality of restlessness pervaded her. She tried to analyze it, ineffectually at first. Perhaps she did not look deep enough; perhaps she did not care thoroughly to examine the source of it. Insistently, however, it recurred; and by repeated assaults it at length conquered her. It was the child.

Did she possess, after all, a latent sense of motherhood, and was it stirring to establish itself? She really did not know. Was it not fear and doubt rather than motherly instinct? She paused in front of the mirror, but the glass solved only externals. She could not see her soul there in the reflection; she saw only the abundant gifts of nature, splendid, double-handed, prodigal. And in contemplating that reflection, she forgot for a space what she was seeking. But that child! From whom did she inherit her peculiar ideas of life? From some Puritan ancestor of her father's; certainly not from her side. She had never bothered her head about Fortune, save to house and clothe her, till the past 48 hours. And now it was too late to pick up the thread she had cast aside as not worth considering. To no one is given perfect wisdom; and she recognized the flaw in hers that had led her to ignore the mental attitude of the girl. She had not even made a friend of her; a mistake, a bit of stupidity absolutely foreign to her usual keenness. The child lacked little of being beautiful, and in three o rfour years she would be. Mrs. Chedsoye was without jealousy; she accepted beauty in all things unreservedly. Possessing as she did an incomparable beauty of her own, she could well afford to be generous. Perhaps the true cause of this disturbance lay in the knowledge that there was one thing her daughter had inherited from her directly, almost identically; indeed, of this pattern the younger possessed the wider margin of the two; courage. Mrs. Chdesoye was afraid of nothing except wrinkles, and Fortune was too young to know this fear. So, then, the mother slowly began to comprehend the spirit which had given life to this singular perturbation. Fortune had declared that she would run away; and she had the courage to carry out the threat.

Resolutely Mrs. Chedsoye rang for her maid, Celeste. Thoughts like these only served to disturb the marble smoothness of her forehead.

The two began to pack. That is to say, Celeste began; Mrs. Chedsoye generally took charge of these maneuvers from the heights, as became the officer in command. Bending was likely to enlarge the vein in the neck; and all those beautiful gowns would not be worth a soldi without the added perfection of her lineless throat and neck. She was getting along in years, too, a fact which was assuming the proportions of a cross; and more and more she must husband these lingering (not to say beguiling) evidences of youthfulness.

"We might as well get Fortune's things out of the way, too, Celeste."

"Yes, madame."

"And bring my chocolate at half after 8 in the morning. It is quite possible that we shall sail tomorrow night from Port Said. If not from there, from Alexandria. It all depends upon the booking, which cannot be very heavy going west this time of year."

"As madame knows," came from the depth of the cavernous trunk. Celeste was no longer surprised; at least she never evinced this emotion. For 12 years now she had gone from one end of the globe to the other, upon the shortest notice. While surprise was lost to her or under such control as to render it negligible, she still shivered with pleasurable excitement at the thought of entering a port. Madame was so clever, so transcendantly clever! If she, Celeste, had not been loyal, she might have retired long ago and owned a shop of her own in the busy Rue de Rivoli. But that would have meant a humdrum existence; and besides, she would have grown fat, which, of the seven horrors confronting woman, so madame said, was first in number.

"Be very careful how you handle the blue ball-gown."

"Oh, madame!" reproachfully.

"It is the silver braid. Do not press the rosettes too harshly."

"You are wonderful, madame!"

"And so are you, Celeste, in your way."

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Chedsoye was ready for her pillow. She slept fitfully; awoke at 11 and again at 12. After that she knew nothing more till the maid roused her with the cup of chocolate. She sat up and sipped slowly. Celeste waited at the bedside with the tray. Her admiration for her mistress never waned. Mrs. Chedsoye was just as beautiful in dishabille as in a ball-gown. She drained her cup, and as she turned to replace it upon the tray, dropped it with a clatter, a startled cry coming from her lips.

"Madame."

"Fortune's bed!"

It had not been slept in. The steamer-cloak lay across the counterpane exactly where Celeste herself had laid it the night before. Mrs. Chedsoye sprang out of her bed and ran barefoot to the other. Fortune had not been in the room since dinner-time.

"Celeste, dress me as quickly as possible. Hurry! Something has happened to Fortune!"

Never, in all her years of service, could she recollect such a toilet as madame made that morning. And never before had she shown such concern over her daughter. It was amazing!

"The little fool! The little fool!" Mrs. Chedsoye repeatedly murmured as the nimble fingers of the maid flew over her. "The silly little fool; and at a time like this!" Not that remorse of any kind stirred Mrs. Chedsoye's conscience; she was simply extremely annoyed.

She hastened out into the corridor and knocked at the door of her brother's room. No answer. She flew down-stairs, and there she saw him coming in from the street. He greeted her cheerily.

"It's all right, Kate; plenty of room on the Ludwig. We shall take the afternoon train for Port Said. She sails at dawn tomorrow instead of tonight. . . . What's up?" suddenly noting his sister's face.

"Fortune did not return to her room last night."

"What? Where do you suppose the little fool went, then?"

They both seemed to look upon Fortune as a little fool.

"Yesterday she threatened to run away."

"Run away? Kate, be sensible. How the deuce could she run away? She hasn't a penny. It takes money to go anywhere over here. She has probably found some girl friend, and has spent the night with her. We'll soon find out where she is." The Major wasn't worried.

"Have you seen Horace?" with discernible anxiety.

"No. I didn't wait up for him. He's sleeping off a night of it. You know his failing."

"Find out if he is in his room. Go to the porter's bureau and inquire for both him and Jones."

The Major, perceiving that his sister was genuinely alarmed, rushed over to the bureau. No, neither Mr. Ryanne nor Mr. Jones had been in the hotel since yesterday. Would the porter send some one up to the rooms of those gentlemen to make sure? Certainly. No: there was no one in the rooms. The Major was now himself perturbed. He went back to Mrs. Chedsoye.

"Kate, neither has been in his room since yesterday. If you want my opinion, it is this: Hoddy has sequestered Jones all right, and is somewhere in town, sleeping of the effects of a night of it."

"He has run away with Fortune!" she cried. Her expression was tragic. She couldn't have told whether it was due to her daughter's disappearance or to Horace's defection. "Did he not threaten?"

"Sh! not so loud, Kate."

"The little simpleton defied me yesterday, and declared she would leave me."

Oho!" The Major fingered his imperial. "That puts a new face to the subject. But Jones! He has not turned up. We can not move till we find out what has become of him. I know. I'll jump into a carriage and see if he got as far as the English-Bar."

Mrs. Chedsoye did not go up-stairs, but paced the lounging-room, lithe and pantherish. Frequently she paused, as if examining the patterns in the huge carpet. She entered the reception room, came back, wandered off into the ball-room, stopped to inspect the announcement hanging upon the bulletin-board, returned to the windows and watched the feluccas sail past as the great bridge opened; and during all these aimless occupations but a single thought busied her mind: what could a man like Horace see in a chit like Fortune?

It was an hour and a half before the Major put in an appearance. He was out of breath and temper.

"Come up to the room." Once there, he sat down and bade her do likewise. "There's the devil to pay. You her Hoddy speak of the nigger who guarded the Holy Yhiordes, and that he wanted to get out of Cairo before he turned up? Well, he turned up. He fooled Hoddy to the top of his bent. So far as I could learn, Fortune and Hoddy and Jones are all in the same boat, kidnapped by this Mahomed, and carried out into the desert, headed, God knows where! Now, don't get excited. Take it easy. Luck is with us, for Hoddy left all the diagrams with me. We need him, but not so much that we can't go on without him. You see, these Arabs are like the Hindus; touch anything that concerns their religion, and they'll have your hair off. How Fortune got into it I can't imagine, unless Mahomed saw her with Hoddy and jumped to the conclusion that they were lovers. All this Mahomed wants is the rug; and he is going to hold them till he gets it. No use notifying the police. No one would know where to find him. None of them will come to actual harm. Anyhow, the coast is clear. Kate, there's a big thing in front. No nerves. We've got to go today. Time is everything. Our butler and first man cabled this morning that they had just started in, and that everything was running like clock-work. We'll get into New York in time for the coup. Remember, I was against the whole business at the start, but now I'm going to see it off."

Feverishly Mrs. Chedsoye prepared for the journey. She was irritable to Celeste, she was unbearable to her brother, who took a seat in a forward compartment to be rid of her. It was only when they went aboard the steamer that night that she became reconciled to the inevitable. At any rate, the presence of Jones would counteract any influence Horace might have gained over Fortune. That the three of them might suffer unheard-of miseries never formed thought in her mind. It appealed to her in the sense of a comedy which annoyed rather than amused her.

They were greeted effusively by Wallace, he of the bulbous nose; and his first inquiry was of Ryanne. Briefly the Major told him what had happened and added his fears. Wallace was greatly cast-down. Hoddy had so set his heart upon this venture that it was a shame to proceed without him. He had warned him at the beginning about that infernal rug; but Hoddy was always set in his daredevil schemes. So long as the Major had the plans, he supposed that they could turn the trick without Hoddy's assistance; only, it seemed rather hard for him not to be in the sport.

"He told me that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to stick his first into the first bag of yellow-boys. There was something mysterious in the way he used to chuckle over the thing when I first sprung it on him. He saw a joke somewhere. Let's go into the smoke-room for a peg. It won't hurt either of us. And that poor little girl! It's a hell of a world; eh?"

The Major admitted that it was; but he did not add that Fortune's welfare or ill-fare was of little or no concern of his. The little spitfire had always openly despised him.

They were drinking silently and morosely, when Mrs. Chedsoye, pale and anxious, appeared in the companion-way. She beckoned them to follow her down to the cabin. Had Fortune arrived? Had Ryanne? She did not answer. Arriving at her cabin she pushed her two wondering men inside, and pointed at the floor. A large steamer-roll lay unstrapped, spread out.

"I only just opened it," she said. "I never thought of looking into it at Cairo. Here, it looked so bulky that I was curious."

To Be Continued.

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The Farmstead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments which will be the most valuable answers.

I am a constant reader of the columns of the Farmstead and would regard it as a great favor if some other reader would send a description of a method to build a practical trap nest for hens.—R., Oregon City, Ore.

Will someone please tell me how to make a good rack to put hay in for feeding sheep so that there will not be so much waste of their feed?—J., Oregon City, Ore.

To Cure Ringworm.

Seeing a question in these columns for a recipe to cure ringworm I am sending one which I think will produce results. Take about one-half of a tobacco leaf and scald in boiling water. Bathe the ringworm in this solution. Be sure to do so when the mixture is warm. Make frequent applications until the ringworm is cured.—S., Spencer, Ind.

Alfalfa Culture.

Expert authorities tell us alfalfa is worth as much as wheat bran, pound for pound. They also tell us that alfalfa is worth $10 per ton more than timothy hay. We know that timothy impoverishes the land, and we know that alfalfa clover enriches the soil. F. D. Coburn says alfalfa has been known to add $54 worth of fertilizing to an acre of land. Alfalfa produces from three tons to six tons of fine hay an acre a year at four cuttings; and the frequent cuttings prevent weeds from seeding. Horses and cattle will quit eating their corn to eat alfalfa hay. But, in spite of all these facts, most Indiana farmers say: "I don't think this country is adapted to alfalfa. I tried it, and failed to get a stand." They nearly all say they had a good set, at first, but the alfalfa died out until it was too thin to let stand, and they plowed it up and planted corn.

These farmers did not "inoculate" their land, and they did not disk or cultivate their alfalfa. The alfalfa plant will live until it has used up the available nitrogen in the soil and then, it will die, unless it is inoculated so it can grow upon the nitrogen in the air. By inoculating the soil at the time of sowing or soon after, the alfalfa does not become too thin on the ground; especially is this true, if the disk and harrow are used freely after the plants are one year old.

By using the disk, set to cut nearly to its full capacity, the weeds, bluegrass, etc., are killed out, and an earth mulch is formed that retains the moisture, and then even thin alfalfa will produce amazing results. I have had some experience of this kind myself. I will give it briefly:

About 16 years ago I sowed 1½ acres of alfalfa the last of April, on ground that had been sown to wheat, but the wheat "winter killed." I cut three crops of alfalfa the first season. The next season I got four crops, and the next spring the alfalfa was so thin I thought it a total failure, and I double disked it thoroughly, both ways, harrowed it nicely, and reseeded it. The seed germinated in three or four days, but the old scattering alfalfa plants were so much benefited by the cultivation that they shaded the ground completely, and killed the young alfalfa plants, and I lost my seed, but not my work, for I cut the heaviest crop of hay I ever saw, in about 30 days. I did not weigh it, but estimated it to be about three tons an acre. I don't think this alfalfa was thicker than about one good plant to a square foot of ground, I learned from this that it pays to disk alfalfa, and I do this, usually, four times a year; first as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough, and after each cutting, except the last, or fourth one. —J. N. S. in Indianapolis News.

Farmers as Chauffeurs.

A novel idea was recently promoted in Texas, when 26 farmers and ranchmen entered their cars in an endurance contest from Dallas to San Antonio—a distance of nearly 665 miles. Each owner drove his car—a stock machine in every instance—and 15 of the original starters finished the six days' tour with a perfect score. The farmers and ranchmen displayed their ingenuity in improvising repairs when the nearest garage was hundreds of miles away, and by their skill in handling their cars over the miles of unfamiliar roads proved that they were as able chauffeurs as any of their city cousins. In fact, it is doubtful if an experienced garaage man or professional chauffeur, accustomed to the proper tools, machinery and spare parts, could have completed the trip with the limited facilities found at the disposal of the farmer-owners. The contest proved that the average, American car is well adapted for country service, that the farmer is a natural mechanic and makes a good driver and that to this large and powerful class of our population the automobile manufacturer must look for a market for his product.

New Bulletins.

The September number of the Agricultural College Extension Bulletin contains an article entitled "Plant Food," written by M. A. Bachtell. The elements found in the soil and the use the plant makes of each are fully discussed, with particular attention given to the three, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Suggestions of a practical nature are included and many points are illustrated with photographs. A former bulletin entitled "Country Schools of Ohio," by A. B. Graham, is being republished and a special bulletin on "Kitchens," by Mrs. Elma Perry Foulk is available. Any or all of these bulletins are free for the asking. Write A. B. Graham, College of Agriculture, O. S. U., Columbus, O.

Any Rural Home Can Have Sewage Disposal System.

Among the great needs of country homes are a running water system and a healthful, cleanly method of disposing of sewage, so as to prevent fly-breeding grounds around the back door. Farmers, as well as city people, appreciate a bath room, laundry, kitchen sink, etc. All of these conveniences are made possible by using a concrete septic tank for sewage disposal, the total materials for which cost only $76.50, $15 of which can be saved by furnishing your own gravel. Maintenance costs nothing; there is no odor if properly installed and two hours' work per year will kep it in order. How it works and how to make it are described in a circular just issued by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

Mulching Potatoes.

An Indiana farmer has had excellent success mulching potatoes this year. He writes:

It is hardly a practical thing to plant a large amount of ground in potatoes in this way, but it is an excellent and simpler manner of growing a good crop on a limited spot of garden land. It would pay proportionately well on larger areas, but getting sufficient straw to plant in this way makes it impossible for most people. As most of the straw now is either used for stock food or bedding for farm animals, or is baled and sold, large old straw stacks as once found on most farms are a thing of the past.

To those having straw, no matter how old and half decayed it may be, or those who can get it for the hauling, I advise that they plant some potatoes that way this season. Success is almost sure to result.

The first time I tried growing potatoes in this way I was disappointed in results. The plan was new and the instruction we received was far from being correct for good results. I used entirely too much straw, and besides this, I dropped the seed on the ground and did not use any soil for covering; just used straw and put it over the ground near one foot deep. There was a fair crop of tubers in number, but they were small, pale in color and of poor quality for table use.

The plan now recommended is to prepare the ground for planting, the same as if the potatoes were to be a cultivated crop in the regular way. This done, run small furrows two feet apart, and drop the seed, cut to one and two eyes, 12 inches distant in the rows. Cover the seed from two to three inches deep, leaving the ground about level.

Immediately or very soon after the seed is planted proceed to cover the ground thoroughly with about four inches of straw as it lies loose. It will in a short time settle down closely on the ground and form the desired mulch, which is designed to help hold the moisture and prevent the coming up and growth of both weeds and grass. To accomplish what is designed in the above respect, it is plain to be seen that no large amount of straw is necessary.

When the tops get up well through the straw, in due time the potato bugs will put in their appearance. Spray the crop the same as is done in regular potato growing, or else there can be no yield. It is advisable to plant only the early varieties in this way so they can be dug by the middle or last of June.

If removed from the ground as soon as the tops die down the space can be planted in sweet corn, late cabbage or cucumbers for pickling, and thus grow two crops on the land. When ready to dig, fork off the straw and the potatoes will be found in clusters if they do well, and are easily thrown out with the potato hook or pronged fork.

Preventing Sour Milk.

During the hot weather many farmers have trouble with sour milk. This causes much loss, not only to the farmer who keeps one or more cows for family use, but especially to the dairyman who retails his milk or ships it to a dealer in the city. The dealer usually pays only half price for the sour milk or refuses to accept it at any price, thus entailing heavy loss to the producer.

Good sweet milk can be produced and delivered in prime condition to the customer in the hottest summer months. The writer has for five years shipped milk from the farm to Louisville, Ky., a distance of 57 miles, the milk being three hours on the train in transit, and has not had a drop of sour milk in that time. The amount of these shipments ranged from 60 to 90 gallons a day, every gallon being sold at a good margin of profit. During about half of this time the milk was shipped in 8 and 10-gallon cans, the remainder of the time in quart and pint bottles.

Good sweet milk depends on two items—cleanliness and a good temperature. To secure these the following rules should be observed:

Have the cow's udder clean before milking. A clean, damp cloth can be used for this purpose, and can be carried in the pocket of the milker. Only a few seconds are required to wipe the udder off immediately before beginning to milk the cow. In our experience this simple expedient has worked wonders.

Be careful not to allow hairs, dust or dirt to fall into the milk. They are laden with germs. Germs cause milk to sour. The greater the number of germs the quicker the souring will occur. A pail with a small opening will be very helpful in keeping out dust and other dirt.

Use the milk pail for no other purpose than for milking. Some dairymen use it for watering the horses and slopping the hogs, and then wonder why the milk sours.

Cool the milk immediately by running it over a milk cooler (one of these can be bought for $5 to $7) or by immersing in cold spring or well water. The animal heat must be removed before placing in cans or bottled for delivery or shipment. If necessary to hold the night's milk for shipment the next morning it should be held at a low temperature. Cold spring or well water in a wooden or metal tank of proper size to hold the shipping cans may be used for this purpose. If running spring water is at hand this will serve admirably. In some cases the milk or cream may be lowered into a cistern and kept cool until time for shipment. If care is exercised, milk can be kept sweet without ice, but a supply of ice is very desirable.

Another important point: Wash all vessels carefully. Examine frequently in the angles to see that no accumulation of yellow, slimy casein material collects, as that will certainly cause rapid souring. After washing, scald all vessels with boiling water and place in pure fresh air until ready for use. If exposed to the sun, so much the better. Sunlight is the best germ killer and purifier known.

Milk produced in the manner outlined will be of the best quality and will bring the highest market pri[ce]. Such milk is always in demand, and used for butter making it furnishes the raw material from which high-class butter can be produced. If all the butter produced on the farms were made from milk handled in this way, hundreds of thousands of pounds of poor butter which each year go into market at a very low price would be replaced by a gilt-edge article, which would sell at an attractive price and would add many thousands of dollars to the annual profits of Kentucky farmers.

The strong acid-resisting metal Prof. Borcherie, of Aix-la-Chapelle, made by adding 2 to 5 per cent of molybdenum to carbon-free iron alloy containing at least 10 per cent of chromium.

Jap Dentists Strong.

It is said that professional tooth pullers in Japan formerly trained their fingers and wrists for the work by driving hardwood pegs into a soft wood board and pulling them out again until they could extract pegs almost flush with the surface of the board, continuing the training with a hardwood board. It is said that these men often became singularly expert in extracting teeth quickly and with very little injury to the socket and processes.

Cathedrals in Danger.

London Chronicl.

Winchester cathedral is not the only structure of its kind to have become endangered in the course of centuries. Italian experts have recently declared that the cathedrals of Como and Milan are in danger of collapse, and that immediate restoration works are necessary if they are to be saved. The main structure of the Milan cathedral dates back to the sixteenth century, but the facade was added by Napoleon, and the hurried manner in which he had the work accomplished has caused it to be unsafe today, many of the marbles being soft and badly set. The upper part is now to be demolished in consequence. It is also the facade of the Como cathedral which is in danger. This has been building outward for nearly a century, and a large portion is now out of the perpendicular.

Hard to See

Even When the Facts About Coffee Are Plain.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can see clearly.

Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and way out of these ills.

"The only reason. I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts, and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Roard to Wellville," in Pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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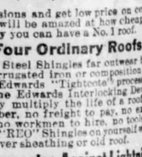

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[Cattle, J. N. Miller's farm, Dexter, Mo.]

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

SQUATTERS

Please explain to me what is meant by a squatter.—B. R., Hamilton, Nev.

A squatter is one who settles on new land, especially public lands, without a title. A squatter settles on land without procuring a title to the same or asking permission to live there, and declares himself the master of the soil for the time being. The name squatter is also applied to stock owners who rent from the government large tracts of land at a nominal sum for the purpose of pasturing their herds. This is practiced to a great extent in Australia.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Please give a description of the springs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and who controls them.—S. J. L., Asheboro, N. C.

There are 47 hot mineral springs running into Hot Springs creek, of which 44 are in use or usable, the others rising in the bed of the creek. There were originally 73 springs, but the number was reduced by some being artificially merged with one another, while others ran dry. The yield is 830,000 gallons of water a day. The waters are prescribed for bathing and drinking and have remarkable curative properties. The government of the United States is in control of the springs to prevent monopoly or injury, and 911 acres are used as permanent parks. A free bathing establishment is maintained for the indigent, at which over 10,000 bathe annually, over 90 per cent being benefited. The prices of baths and fees of the attendants are fixed by the department of interior, with severe penalties for deviation. A rental of $30 per annum is collected for each tub.

CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE

Give me a little information concerning the big earthquake of Charleston.—C. B. H., McArthur, Ohio.

On August 31, 1886, one of the heaviest earthquakes ever recorded in the United States destroyed several hundred buildings in Charleston, South Carolina. Three-fourths of the city was made uninhabitable, scores of people were killed, and property was damaged to the estimated amount of $8,000,000.

THE PILGRIMS

I would like to have you publish the names of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower.—W. E. B., Pomeroy, O.

One hundred and two persons came over in the Mayflower, 41 of which were male passengers and heads of families, and 15 male servants. The male passengers were: Isaac Allerton, John Allerton, John Billington, William Bradford, William Brewster, Richard Britterage, Peter Brown, John Carver, James Chilton, Richard Clarke, Francis Cook, John Cracksston, Edward Dotey, Francis Eaton, Thomas English, Moses Fletcher, Edward Fuller, Richard Gardiner, John Goodman, Stephen Hopkins, John Howland, Edward Leister, Edward Margeson, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, Degony Priest, John Rigdale, Thomas Rogers, George Soule, Miles Standish, Edward Tilly, John Tilly, Thomas Tinker, John Turner, Richard Warren, William White, Thomas Williams, Edward Winslow, and Gilbert Winslow. The 15 male servants were: Carter, Coper, Ely, Holbeck, Hooke, Langemore, Lathem, Minter, Moore, Prower, Sampson, Story, Thompson, Trevore and Wilder.

The leaders of the Pilgrims were William Bradford, John Bradford, William Brewster and Miles Standish.

VIOLET OAKLEY

I would like to know something about Violet Oakley.—C. O., Ellery, Ill.

Violet Oakley, the illustrator and cover designer, was born in New York. She became a pupil of the Art Students' League, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, of J. Howard Pyle, Aman Jean, and Collin and Lazar. Miss Oakley also studied in Paris. She designed the stained glass window and mural decorations in the Church of All Souls, of New York, and the mural decorations in the governor's reception room at the new state capitol in Harrisburg, Pa.

CHICORY

Please tell something about chicory and for what it is used.—N. N. S., Dumas, Pa.

Chicory is a perennial herb, a native of Europe which has become naturalized in many parts of the world. It may be cultivated like other root plants upon rich, deep, well-drained soil. It resembles the dandelion in its leaves. Beside the use of the root leaves in a green state for salads and as a boiled vegetable, the roots are made to produce two important salads, witloof and barbe de capucin. Chicory is much more widely grown for its roots, which are used as a substitute for and an adulterant of coffee. They are dug, washed, sliced, dried in kilns, roasted in coffee roasters, ground, and marketed in bulk, in packages and in sticks. Among the foreign-born population chicory is largely used as a beverage, and since American fields do not supply the demand it is imported from Europe. As an adulterant chicory is far less used than is popularly supposed. Its presence may be easily detected by placing a little of the suspected article in a glass of water. Chicory will soon sink and stain the water brown; coffee will float for a long time and then scarcely discolor the water.

DECORATIVE ART

Will you please tell me something about the different kinds of decorative art and the history of the same?—J. E. L., Bristol, Ind.

Decorative art is divided into architectural decoration and design. The former, applied to the adorning of special buildings or to the symmetrical combination of buildings in cities, is either plastic or chromatic. Plastic decoration may be (1) purely architectural, as, for instance, buttresses, cornices and columns and their capitals, which, while being necessary parts of the building, are carved or molded into beautiful forms; (2) purely ornamental, like flower or scroll work applied to surfaces; or (3) purely plastic, like caryatids, or figures of men or animals used in special niches. Chromatic decoration may be done by means of painting in oils or distemper; of mosaics in stone, glass or brick; or of bronze or other metals. Interior mural painting is also a form of decoration. Design is applied to objects of common use, such as fabrics, wall paper, furniture, household utensils, books and the like, there being few things so utilitarian as to show no trace of it. It is expressed in both form and color.

Decoration is the earliest form of art, being used by prehistoric man on his various weapons of bone. The custom of the savages tatooing their bodies, carving their totem poles, weaving patterns into their blankets and decorating their utensils and wigwams show the origin of this art. The Greeks reached a high place in decorative art, as can be seen by their temples and public buildings. The Romans were also proficient, the walls of their palaces being covered with beautiful designs. The Renaissance brought forth splendid work in this art. In modern times the French rank first in decorative art, but in the past few years a great and original impulse has been given by a group of men in the United States and England, which now hold the supremacy in the art of applied design. Mural painting has come to the front in France.

SALARY OF PRESIDENT

Please tell me about the salary of the President of the United States. When was it raised?—A. K., Ewing, Nebraska.

The salary of the President caused some discussion in the first congress, as the constitution declared that he should receive some compensation. Washington did not desire a salary and notified his fellow-citizens to that effect. The limits suggested in congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. It was finally decided that the executive should receive $25,000, and this amount was the salary until President Grant's second term. On March 3, 1873, it was increased to $50,000. On March 4, 1907, it was approved that the President should be allowed $25,000 for traveling expenses, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely. In the second session of the Sixtieth congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again discussed, and it was finally decided that it be fixed at $75,000 a year.

BOOST FOR TOLEDO

I would like to know something about the advantages of the city of Toledo and its present standing among the cities of the country.—H. E. N., Fresno, Cal.

The city of Toledo is situated at an advantageous spot in northwestern Ohio at the junction of the Maumee river with Lake Erie, there being excellent harbor facilities. Toledo is the second largest railway center, has the largest drydock on the lakes and excels all other ports in coal shipments and ore receipts. In less than 20 years the city has doubled its population. The only complete steam belt railway in the world encircles the city. It is 32 miles long and greatly assists the manufacturers in getting their goods transported. Toledo is a great seed, grain and milling center and is the largest clover seed market. It is the center for metal wheel, cut glass and plate glass industries and has the largest individual auto factory in the world and the second largest wagon works. A $500,000 art museum was recently completed. The river front has 12 miles of dockage and 35 miles that could be used for such purposes. There are 22 steam railroads entering the city from all directions besides 11 interurban and 6 steamship lines. There are 168 manufacturing establishments. The interurban lines have 572 cars leaving the city daily on 1,546 miles of trackage. If the city streets were stretched out into one straight line they would be 325 miles long with 2,628 arc lights. In 1911 there was $45,000,000 on deposit in the 16 state and national banks in the city. The same year the clearings of these banks amounted to $239,000,000. The wholesale establishments number 265. In 1911, 3,261 vessels cleared the port of Toledo. The city has 153 religious institutions, 97 churches, 94 educational institutions and 43 public schools with 25,008 day pupils. The city contains 44 parks and in 1911 1,960 building permits were issued with $10,000,000 worth of construction done.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

Please give an account of the American flag in the columns of this department.—W. H. L., Sevierville, Tenn.

The national flag had no single or definite origin. Before and during part of the revolution many flags of different designs were used by different colonies and different companies of soldiers. There were also a great many private flags in use at the time of the war for separation from England. But in 1775 a committee recommended for a national flag the British union plus 13 stripes. This design congress adopted. Paul Jones claimed to have been the first to have raised the national flag, but it seems to have been one of the rattlesnake type; though that was not the kind selected by the congressional naval committee in 1776. In June, 1776, it was unofficially decided by congress and Washington, in view of the impending declaration, to replace the union by a five-pointed star; but the first official adoption of a flag was on June 14, 1777, displacing the union by 13 stars, and using just the same number of stripes. The first use of the flag is disputed; it seems to have been improvised and run up over captured British standards at Fort Stanwix, August 8, 1777, after the battle of Oriskany, but a regular flag was made and carried at the battle of Brandywine in the following September.

When Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the union two new stripes and the same number of stars were added, and no further changes were made for 25 years. In 1818 it was finally ordered that the 15 stripes be reduced permanently to 13, in memory of the original colonies, and the stars keep pace with the total number of states on the July 4 after each admission. The arrangements of the stars was not specified and has been left to the taste of the makers.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. G. K., Wilbur, W. Va.—Theodore Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

O. R. G., Laurel Bloomery, Tenn.—Write to the government public land agent at Billings, Mont., for what you want.

F. J. C., Springfield, Ohio—If you want to know something about the homesteads now for sale in the northwest communicate with the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C.

J. E. S., Parkplace, Ore.—There is no such thing as perpetual motion and the government has no reward posted for the inventor of an impossibility.

M. S. G., West Union, Ia.—In states which allow women to vote in national elections on terms of equal suffrage with men there is nothing to prevent them from voting for the candidates of the Progressive party.

Highest Interest Payer

THE United States government can borrow money at 2 per cent annual interest; American business men can borrow on commercial paper at 4.1 per cent; loans on the mortgage security of city property cost only 5 per cent; but the American farmer has to pay an average rate of 8.5 per cent for the money he needs to operate his business.

Why this is so, and how the European and even the Egyptian farmer are able to borrow more cheaply than their American competitor, is told interestingly by Mr. B. F. Yoakum, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, in the first of his series of articles on The High Cost of Living in the World's Work.

Writing in the September number of that magazine under the title "The High Cost of Farming," Mr. Yoakum places this excessive burden of interest borne by the agricultural producers of this country first among the causes of the high cost of living—a problem that is more serious here than abroad since, as he points out, the American dollar shrank 30 per cent in purchasing power between 1897 and 1911, while the English dollar lost only 22 per cent of its value in the same period and the German dollar still less.

"Cheaper money for the farmer," says Mr. Yoakum, "is the first of our agricultural problems. When I make that statement I am not thinking of the bonanza farmer, or of the owner of a few thousand acres of highly developed and carefully cultivated land. He borrows on a business basis. Often the large planter borrows to meet his current needs from a couple of nearby banks in which he owns large interests. His business has nothing to do with the agricultural prosperity, or the reverse, of the average American farmer. His problems are as different from the troubles of the average farmer as are the toubles of the United States Steel Corporation from the trials of the local foundry in a cross-roads town.

"After all, when you come to talk of agricultural borrowing, you have to come down to talk in terms of the 'one-bale farm.' The farm of 80 to 160 acres, tilled and worked to its limit, is the real agricultural unit. The foundations of a permanent agriculture in any country are laid only when the land is made to support as many families, owning their own land, as the land can properly support. Therefore, the fundamental question in farm money is the question whether the individual farmer, owning and operating his own land, is supplied with ample capital at reasonable rates or whether he is stinted in capital and gouged in his interest account."

Citing government statistics to show that the total indebtedness of American farmers is $6,046,000,000, Mr. Yoakum continues:

"The farmers's debt is about half on account of fixed capital—mostly mortgage loans—and half on account of current loans. The total number of farms in the country is about 6,000,000. Therefore, the average farm has a mortgage of $500 and a current debt of about the same amount outstanding against it.

"The rate of interest paid on the tremendous volume of borrowed capital is, according to the best estimates I can find, between 8 and 9 per cent per annum. The actual rate of interest itself is only a part of the burden of borrowing. To it must be added the constant drain of renewals for mortgages on farms, of loans, fees for recording mortgages and other loans to farmers, most of which are made on short terms, and commission fees and compulsory insurance on renewals. From all I have been able to gather from the best available sources, I estimate that an average rate paid by our farmers is 8½ per cent per annum, which is a conservative estimate of the full cost paid on farm money used in the financing of the farms of the United States."

The annual interest bill, therefore, paid by the farmers is about $510,000,000. The total value of the wheat crop of the United States as of December 1, 1911, farm value, was $543,000,000. Practically, the interest account of the farmers ate up the total wheat crop of the entire country.

How much heavier this burden is than that which the European farmer has to carry, Mr. Yoakum explains by pointing out that the German farmer can borrow on mortgage from the "Landschaften" or "Ritterschaften" Association of land credit, at an average rate of 4.40 per cent.

Mr. Yoakum declares that American agriculture cannot reach its highest development until some new system of farm finance is adopted. This, he believes, is sure to come.

"The rapidity of its realization," he concludes, "depends upon the farmers of the United States. They are the first to receive the benefits. If they do not rouse themselves to wipe out this terrific annual tax upon their industry, no other man can accomplish the purpose for them. If, on the contrary, they, through their own organizations and through their representatives in congress, demand legislation to accomplish this purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that the annual interest saved 10 years from now will be enough to pay the ruling rate at that time on more than $4,000,000,000 of additional money—enough to open and cultivate every section of the country to its full capacity.

"The great problem for the farmers to settle is whether they will be satisfied to fight other trusts or put themselves on a strong financial basis and operate their own trusts."

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child. Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches. If you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple but scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.—Advertisement.

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The Onion's Importance.

Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Kill the onion and you leave a gap in the universe. Kill anything else and there is a substitute. The potato is akin to the cereals, squash and cabbage and turnips and cauliflower are of the same family, beans are elongated peas, the lemon is a pessimistic orange, beef reincarnated grass, watermelons just the survivor of a very fit cucumber, and so on. But the onion is sui generis; alone, unique, triumphant. It is a special creation to tempt the palate of a weary world. It proves the futility of man's wisdom. He might have guessed at everything else under the sun, but he would have never guessed an onion. Science may deduce a new star before it becomes visible, or radium before its discovery of the succulent, fragrant, starry, vegetable would have gone uninvented forever, had not its own insinuating, yet not bashful qualities forced themselves into tear-brimmed eyes and liquescent anticipatory lips. With what a mixture of gratitude and awe should we view the spectacle of nature turning her energies to the transmuting of mere clay into a vegetable with an artistic temperament!

Plenty of Whales in Pacific.

Vancouver Sun.

Five hundred whales thus far in the season, 13 of them sperm whales, is the wonderful record made since the beginning of the season, according to Captain Shadforth of the steamer Grey, tender for the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Co., which maintains a number of whaling stations along the coast of British Columbia.

In addition to the 500 whales caught at the three stations there are many hundreds which have been caught along the coast by other companies and by American and Norwegian concerns in Alaska waters. It is believed that before the season is over at least 2,000 whales will have been caught on the north Pacific coast.

The huge number of mammals caught in such a short period is a direct contrast to the old methods of whaling, when it would have taken years for a big fleet of sailing vessels to have caught a similar number of whales by the old hand harpoon.

Vegetable Camels.

Harper's Weekly.

No man need really perish for want of water on the great deserts of the United States. There are several forms of cactus that store water against a rainy season. They are the camels of the vegetable world. One form develops a great hollow leaf that absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. The other throws up a thick round stalk and holds the water in millions of cells. In periods of drought the plants draw on this stored supply. By tapping these cactus reservoirs sufficient water will drop out to save the life of a traveler.

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The Secrets of the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises Given FREE.

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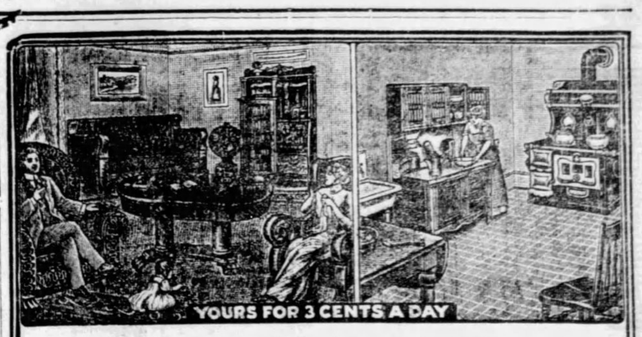

This $3 Silver Set Free

Also Long-Time Credit on Things for the Home

Here is this month's offer—a $3 gift—which will never be offered again.

The offer expires on Nov. 1.

If you write before then for our Home Lovers' Bargain Book—Fall Issue—we will send you with it the order for this set.

It will call for the whole set, entirely free, with any order for $20 or over. Or it calls for the half set—a $1.50 set—with any $10 order or over.

Full Set, Worth $3.00
6 Teaspoons Butter Knife
6 Tablespoons Sugar Shell
This handsome 14-piece Silver Set is made by the Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co., of the highest grade, good heavy nickel silver metal, finely finished, and fully warranted not to wear off. The beautiful flower design is nicely embossed on all pieces.

Half Set, Worth $1.50
6 Teaspoons Butter Knife Sugar Shell
This half set contains 3 pieces of the same fine design and high quality as the full set described above. Comes in fancy silverware box.

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This mammoth book pictures 4,528 bargains in house furnishings, picked up from 200 factories. Many of the pictures are in actual colors. It's the largest exhibit ever brought together.

Furniture	Lamps—Guns
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Goods are shipped on open charge account. No interest, no security, no red tape or publicity. You pay as convenient—a little each month—by saving a few cents daily.

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You must send coupon now for our Bargain Book if you want this order for the Silver Set. Both are entirely free. But the offer ends forever on Nov. 1. If you want the Stove Book or Watch and Jewelry Book also, tell us so. And send coupon today.

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Montana's Opalized Woods.

Harper's Weekly.

While most of us have heard of the wonderful petrified forests of Arizona, few of us are aware of the existence of another petrified forest in Montana of equal extent. The latter is held to be much more remarkable in many ways than the Arizona forests.

The petrified forests in the Southwest are chiefly extraordinary by reason of the fact that entire trees have by the action of the elements undergone transformation into agate. The Montana forest is more extraordinary because the trees have been changed into opal, instead of agate, thus making a very peculiar and beautiful ornamental stone.

The Montana phenomenon is a very curious one in geology. It is no unusual thing to find logs and trees converted into agate, chalcedony, silicate, and quartz, but aside from the Montana forest, there is probably not another example of opalized wood.

In many specimens of the Montana petrified wood the grain is quite discernible. The colors are white, bluish, smoky, black and in every case transculent. The fact that the wood has been changed to opal is apparent at first glance, even to the layman, the beautiful color and sheen of the opal being unmistakable. This opalized wood takes a high polish and is held by man far to outrank in beauty the finest onyx or marble.

Shadow on Eiffel Tower.

Harper's Weekly.

Prof. Chaveau, of Paris, has given to the Academy of Sciences an account of a curious phenomenon which has been under his observation (as well as under the observation of meteorologists) for some time. Approximately at midday he saw one day on Eiffel Tower a shadow which projected itself nearly horizontally from north to south. The part which he designated as "the head" of this shadow was at first directed toward the tower, then it touched it in such manner that the outline was a kind of rectangle. Seen from another point, the shadow seemed to be tipped on end and to follow the length of the tower, producing the illusion of a second tower inverted. Scientists have classed this phenomenon with the well-known apparition designated as "the Specter of the Brocken."

Electric Fans in Stables.

A great change in the condition of the horses owned by a western company was noticed upon the introduction of electric fans in the stables. During the heated terms the animals are found to be in a very much improved condition, as compared with that before the introduction of the fans, and the explanation is that the animals are enabled to secure the r proper rest, and are thus in better shape to undertake a day's work. A light line of shafting was introduced into the stables and the large bladed fans were used with streamers secured to the padd'e to keep the flies from the anima's The experiment was made at first in one portion of the stable, and it was attended with such a marked improvement in the condit'on of the horses that it has been introduced generally throughou' the establishment, which is a very large one.

Krupp's Hotel

Indianapolis News.

The "Essener Hof," which is the name of the hotel at Essen, is owned by the daughter of Krupp, the cannon maker, who continues business at the old stand. This hotel indulges in hospitality on a grand scale as a "business booster." Here foreign envoys and officials from all parts of the world, who have a pull, are entertained by the Krupp factory, free of all charge. A highly paid chef presides over the cuisine and the wines are noted for their excellence. The hotel has 50 rooms.

$68.75 PROFIT IN ONE DAY

That is what Bison, of N. Dakota writes. Bryant, of Colorado made $16 in 4 hours. Sturgill, of Utah, writes, "I made $1200 in 4 months." Hundreds of similar letters.

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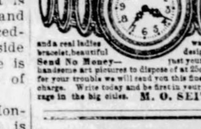

The Latest Fad in all the big cities. A gold bracelet with a GENUINE Ladies' Watch would cost you $20 to $35, the very cheapest you could get it for. This bracelet we offer as an imitation of these expensive models and a real ladies watch in appearance with gold finish, beautiful design and adjustable to fit any wrist. Send No Money—just your name and we will send you 2 of our 25c art pictures to dispose of at 10c each, to use if you collect and for your trouble we will send you this fine WATCH BRACELET FREE of charge. Write today and be first in your town to wear this latest fad. All the rage in the big cities. M. O. SEITZ, BW52 CHICAGO.

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Handsome Gold Bracelet, set with sparkling Amethyst given for selling 20 beautiful COLORED ART PICTURES (many world famous) at 10 cents each. Write at once. We trust you. Write today for 20 pictures. GEM ART CO., Dept 4 Bath & Brook, Mich

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There are broad opportunities in the U. S. Civil Service for American men and women over 18. We enable you to qualify in your own home to pass any Civil Service Examination. During the past year over 700 of our students have secured desirable Government positions. Get Civil Service Book. International Correspondence Schools, Box 1021 C Scranton, Pa.

AGENTS!

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1912.

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TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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Only a Penny

One cent, the price of a postal card, will put the reader in close touch with the men who advertise in The Weekly Blade. If you want to learn more than the ads. tell you, do not hesitate to write. It may be to your everlasting advantage, and the cost is only a penny.

Some men act as if they would like to be driven to drink.

The quiet voter isn't wearing any loud campaign buttons.

If you expect to do something great begin today. Tomorrow isn't on the calendar.

Aside from the Vanderbilts very few people could afford a fifty million dollar baby.

One physician says a baby is worth $90. It isn't probable that he had reference to his own.

The mikado's funeral cost Japan a million dollars. Mikados, however, do not die very often.

This year's political fence is made of barb wire, yet there are a few men trying to sit on it.

Mr. Bryan says Mr. Roosevelt is a dangerous man. He surely is a terror to opposing candidates.

One difference between a football game and a dog fight is that the dogs are not governed by fixed rules.

A good many things are tried on the dog, but the rabbits and guinea pigs have their share of trouble.

Civil service will be a great convenience to postmasters. They can go in out of the wet when it rains.

It used to be said that the good die young. Now it is the aviator who passes away in the bloom of youth.

It was an old-fashioned idea that the boy who never had to turn the grindstone wouldn't amount to much.

Perhaps if you could have your own way you would have it made unlawful to do anything you do not wish to do.

We always doubt the efficacy of political prayers. Fifty years of praying has not helped the Democratic party.

It isn't probable that Senator La Follette's brother ever got much of the jam when he and Bob were boys together.

California scientists are trying to find out whether the sun is losing its heat. It seemed to be all right a few weeks ago.

"I am not as green as I look," says Governor Wilson. And every fair-minded man will give him the benefit of the doubt.

Maybe the fights in Ireland have been inaugurated for the purpose of keeping the people from coming to America for excitement.

A Cincinnati woman has found a man without a fault. If he's that good she will be able to keep him without any trouble.

No money looks any prettier than an old paper dollar that has been carried unconsciously in one corner of an obscure pocket for a month.

"Announcement is made that Governor Wilson buys his socks in Scotland," says an exchange. But what of it? No doubt they are American darned.

Some of his opponents declare that Colonel Roosevelt wants to be king, and others say that his only desire is to defeat Taft. They ought to get together.

Dr. Nagelschmidt of Germany has invented electric sleep, said to be a sure cure for insomnia. The name of the place where the patient wakes up is not given.

"Down with the agitators!" shouts a standpat Ohio paper. Sure—down with 'em or hang 'em. They disturb the fellows who want to go to sleep on the job.

One of the fascinating elements connected with the prevailing condition of things is that many men feel like kicking a political precedent in the ribs. Such is the joy of freedom to those who have felt bound and gagged for many years.

A French physician has replaced the worn-out stomach of a man with the stomach of an ape. Presumably the stomach of a hog would have been regarded as too extravagant. Incidentally it may be remarked that the man is doing better than the ape.

TRANSFERRING THE EXPENSES

There exists in the east a strong and very active organization, known as the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, which devotes its energies to booming waterways to parallel the seacoast. Along a great part of the seaboard from Maine around to the mouth of the Rio Grande are islands and bars and peninsulas. The association has sought and with some success to persuade congress to appropriate money for the survey and deepening of channels between the islands, bars and the mainland and for canals across capes and peninsulas.

The fundamental idea of this proposition is, of course, to provide safer channels for watercrafts, which would draw too little water or be too weakly contructed to dare the open sea. It is as if the people along the Great Lakes were to petition congress to dig a canal from Duluth to Buffalo in order that the water trade could be operated with canal boats instead of with big and costly freighters and passenger steamers. The coastwise trade could be transformed. The daring and skill of sailors would be rendered needless and obsolete. It would be a great saving for the transportation companies and assuredly would bring about a reduction in marine insurance rates.

At present, private capital has to stand the expense of building vessels that can withstand the dangers of open sea traffic. But the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association has hit upon a dandy scheme by which a lot of that expense can be saved. It proposes having Uncle Sam assume the charges.

THE UNENLIGHTENED TEUTON.

Dr. Frederick Zahn, of Munich, delivered a speech in Washington the other day urging upon America the policy of a workingmen's insurance as a means to protecting the national physique and as "a preliminary necessity to securing an increase in commercial productivity."

Dr. Zahn comes from a country which has tried the workingmen's insurance for more than twenty years and he knows by actual experience with it that it is beneficial both to individuals and to the nation. But the doctor is unfamiliar with the political philosophies that are running loose in America. He does not know that there is another doctor—not of medicine—who is telling the American people that such things as workingmen's insurance are excellent, but that they interfere and nullify the policy of federal non-interference—than which there is nothing more important in all the world. Our doctor's heart bleeds for the poor and the ill and the aged victims of industrialism. But unfortunately he can do nothing for them. To do so would be to cast aside the blessed doctrine of states' rights, the more blessed doctrine of federal aloofness and calm.

Dr. Zahn might be unable to see why America could not do that which Germany has done. Dr. Wilson is an amiable man and we've no doubt if he were asked he'd write a special thesis for the enlightenment of our puzzled visitor.

A NATIONAL JOB.

When the levees gave way last spring before the greatest floods the north has ever sent south, the water covered farms that in places were a hundred miles from the Mississippi river. It swept away towns, it plowed out roads, it washed out crops, it drowned human beings like rats and left others ruined, broken of health and of heart.

The crops are in the ground again. Towns have got themselves located upon the map again. There are roads that do service as highways waiting solid rebuilding. But over all that country that was flooded there hovers that which is worse than the recollection of destruction and death. This is the dread that the floods will come again. And they may come again. No one can tell whether or not next winter will accumulate snow and ice to melt suddenly and sweep into rivers that cannot hold the water. There is only the law of chances to comfort the folk of the low country. That law is considerably unreliable.

As Mr. Roosevelt said in his speech at Memphis, the matter of dealing with the floods is not a local question, but a national one. The southern people are not responsible for the waters that flow down upon them out of the north. They have builded levees, but levees are like most drugs. They help to cure, but they don't prevent. With such skill as engineers have now, with the accumulated knowledge of the vagaries of the Missouri and the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the floods could be impounded, controlled and put to use. There would be no more such floods as that of last spring.

A MEAN MAN.

If congress were to vote on who the meanest man in all the world was, the count would show a landslide for Mark Sullivan, of Collier's Weekly. He is a mean man. He reads the Congressional Record clear through from beginning to end. He looks up the business connections of members of congress. He examines bills for "jokers" and special privileges. And then he publishes his discoveries in his mean old periodical.

Here's a sample. Last winter there was a bill in the house calling for an investigation of "all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life," which meant, of course, an investigation of child labor. When Sullivan looked over the roll call on that bill, he found that the entire delegation from Tennessee refrained from voting, ten of them, two Republicans and eight Democrats. If Sullivan hadn't been a mean man he'd have said nothing about it. But it occurred to him that possibly, by some mere chance, coincidence or accident, there might be some connection between that curious unanimity of two Republicans and eight Democrats and the fact that down in Tennessee there are factories the labor forces of which consist of little girls who might better be playing with dolls, and boys who might better be playing "two-old-cat" or splashing around in the swimmin'-hole.

Sullivan certainly has a mean streak in him. We'll leave it to the Tennessee delegation if he hasn't.

MISSIONARIES OF PEACE.

Civil war in the Latin-American states has been more or less amusing to Americans. From a safe distance, Uncle Sam could watch his little saddle-tinted brothers steal horses, set fire to the palm-roofed houses and waste good ammunition in attempting to pot each other. Everyone concerned seemed to be having a good time and it would have been an unkindness to interfere.

But in recent years, Uncle Sam has been getting much closer to his neighbors. He has been investing money with them. His sons have taken up residence with them. We have grown to depend upon them for a number of foods and articles of trade and they, in turn, have bought even more liberally in our markets.

The amusing aspect of civil war in Latin-America is ceasing to appeal to us. And yet we have not a way to interfere in the raiding excursions and the political vendettas without crossing that line which divides our business from their business. Intervention is a delicate matter. It might be a dangerous matter. What seems to be needed in the case is not soldiers, but an outfit of missionaries of peace.

"DECISIVE ACTION."

Italy announces that unless the peace commissioners reach some basis of agreement between her representatives and those of Tukey soon she will "proceed with decisive action in North Africa."

We assume by this that Italy will cease to throw shells into fortifications long abandoned by the enemy. She will stop the business of marching out into the desert and then marching back. She will stop blowing the boats of non-combatants out of the water and arresting tourists as spies.

But, of course, Italy will not cease sending fresh drafts of boys across the Mediterranean to die of fever and sun. Nor will she cut off the drain on the national treasury. That will be asking too much. She is for "decisive action," but realizes that there are limitations in the matter of decision.

WHY ST. LOUIS?

William T. Stead's wraith dropped in on a meeting of spiritualists in St. Louis a few nights ago, accompanied by a speechless woman who looked "as if she had just come from the sea." One of the fortunate persons at the seance told a reporter:

"Mr. Stead wished us to tell the public he did not suffer by passing. He said he felt a strangling sensation upon waking in the new life, but there was no suffering. He said the spirits told him not to go on the Titanic, but he had disobeyed the warning. He said he had so many calls to materialize from different parts of the world he was kept very busy. He informed us, however, he would return to St. Louis as he had business to transact there."

It would be just like William T. Stead to insist on mixing himself up in the affairs of the living long after he himself had departed this life. Yet the yarn sounds fishy. We cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, conceive of Mr. Stead picking out St. Louis as a place for his materialization when he had all the world to choose from.

SEEING SPOOKS.

A little less than thirty years ago, the business world was mightily stirred by the proposal then before congress to found an Interstate Commerce Commission for the control and guidance of railroads. The bill was fought not alone by the railroads and the friends of the railroads, but also by statesmen and publicists who constituted themselves guardians of the public interest.

The president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was among those who appeared before the senatorial committee which had the bill under consideration. Among other protests, he entered this one:

It is of the utmost importance to the public that the parties interested, the railroads and the shippers, should be free to make and take advantage of varying rates when circumstances make variations necessary.

The editor of the Philadelphia Record said:

A commission would be dangerous. In the first place it would bring the railroad interests into politics. It would give an almost autocratic power to a few men.

Senator Riddleberger declared that the bill "legalized discrimination against nine-tenths of the people of this country. I believe it is just such a bill as the railroads want."

Today, it is proposed that the federal government take on the additional duty of regulating the great manufacturing corporations as it now regulates the transportation corporations. If you follow the speeches of the campaign you will notice that some spellbinders insist that the scheme will ruin business, that others declare it will be used for giving a few men a terrible grip upon the pocketbooks of the people, that still others charge the trusts are the parents of the idea.

Remember the storm that the Interstate Commerce Commission bill raised and do not tremble at the suggestion to deal with other trusts as the railroads have been dealt with. The spellbinders are no doubt sincerely frightened. So also is the lonely wayfarer o' night who mistakes a sheet on a clothesline for a spook.

OUR GRUMPY RAILROADS.

There may have been money in the railroad business at one time. There may be money in the business some time in the dim future. But there is no money in it now—what with labor demanding increased wages, the public demanding better service and a mean old niggardly Interstate Commerce Commission refusing to sanction an increase in freight rates.

We gather that this is true because the railroad people are grumpy and grumbling. For a period they insisted that dull times would ruin them unless they could get rates raised all along the line. Now that good times have returned home, they are saying that they cannot buy new equipment, cannot meet the call for cars, because freight rates are so low they cannot spend a cent.

There's no money in the railroad business, every word from a railroad source tells us. It is somewhat confusing, though, to note that railroad shares are rising on the stock market and that railroad directors meet with regularity to declare dividends.

NO INCREASE IN CRIME.

The fact that the public prints have recently been compelled to give more than a usual amount of space to the reports of sensational crimes has led a few hysterical persons to declare that crime is on the increase. They have deceived themselves in the way that some of our politicians are now deceiving themselves. They talk with a half dozen voters and come shouting into their party headquarters that everyone is "for" this, or that, or the other candidate.

The truth is that the number of crimes and the number of criminals have remained just about stationary for the last decade, while the country has increased several millions in population. There has been an actual decrease in the percentage of convicted criminals in proportion to the population. Crimes against property have not perceptibly increased in spite of the fact that there has been an increase in the temptation to commit such crimes by reason of the swelling of individual fortunes and of the passion for luxuries that goes with fortune making. Crimes of violence are about the same in number as they were ten years ago.

Crime is not on the increase.

A CHOICE OF PATHS.

The Democratic party surrendered long ago any claim it had as a constructive party. Its purpose is to serve as a brake on enthusiasm, a watchdog over treasuries, institutions and traditions. It is a party of criticism.

Mr. Wilson has expressed the warmest sympathy with the humanitarian planks in the Progressive platform. He says, however, that they cannot be transformed into national policies, for they interfere with old ways. He is fearful as to the welfare of the governmental institutions. He admits that the new paths look fair and inviting, yet he insists we must stick to the ruts of the old road. He is critic, not constructionist.

Is the period one that calls for criticism? Or, is it one that calls for building?

LIMITS OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

As a last ditch in their argument, the opponents of federal control of the trusts recite the fact that the United States supreme court has held that the clause of the constitution granting congress the right of oversight of commerce between the states does not apply to manufacturing.

When you come, however, to read the decision in which the supreme court defined the limitations of congress, you find the court has specified that the right of control includes "not only the transportation of persons and property and the navigation of public waters for that purpose, but also the purchase, sale and exchange of commodities."

For all the purposes of effective trust regulation, the federal government would be well content with this authority, limited though it might be. We cannot well see how trusts could do injury, could crush competitors, could abuse the powers of monopoly, if the purchase, sale and exchange of their commodities were under government control.

The supreme court decision ought to prove rather a help than a hindrance in the control of trusts.

CONSIDER THINGS AS THEY ARE.

The Democrats tell you that it is dangerous to recognize monopoly.

There is monopoly in a hundred forms in every community. Nearly all street railway companies hold monopolies. Nearly all lighting companies are monopolies. There are monopolies of transportation by rail and by water. There are monopolies in the sale and barter of foods. Every groceryman who has the entire trade of a section of town is a monopolist. Every owner of a patent is the owner of a monopoly. Every copyright is a monopoly.

Is it more dangerous to recognize the facts as they are, to deal with them as such, to encourage them where of benefit, to restrain them where harmful, than it is to turn your back upon the facts, deny that they exist and let them alone?

THE WOES OF CUBA.

The most recent insurrection in Cuba was described as a rebellion against the policy of addition without division, which meant that the government was adding tremendously to the burdens of the people without dividing the loot.

The insurrection was suppressed. But the policy has suffered shipwreck. There is no more loot to divide and all methods of adding to the public burden and at the same time escaping a public uprising have been exhausted. In short, the government is bankrupt, both as to the treasury and as to political resources. Which, perhaps after all, is not a bad thing.

Cuba is rich in resources beyond the dreams of avarice. She could come near feeding the people of all these states if her amazing soil were cultivated as it might be cultivated. The land is fair to look upon, a romantic vista from every hilltop, inviting and cheering in every valley. But Cuba, in her four centuries, has been bled, forced to give and give and be given nothing. The pirates that ravished the cities with fire and firearms are only a legend. But the pirates who ravish with credentials of office are very real.

If Cuba is bankrupt now, if she feels that her national existence is in the balance, she may suffer a new revolution—one that will rid the country of the bloodsuckers and that deep-bred immorality which is indifferent to sinning in high place.

A NEIGHBOR'S NEW PORTRAIT.

Most of us think of West Virginia as the place where the miles stand on edge, as a land in which the coal miners alternate between swarming into shaft houses and trying to set those same shaft houses on fire, as a state of feuds and practical scientific folk who condense their corn crops into shape convenient for transportation in jugs.

The Manufacturers' Record gives one an entirely different impression. It shows West Virginia as a commonwealth in which the big red apple is outstripping the coke industry as a wealth producer. In 1910, West Virginia garnered more apples than did thirty-six other states. Massing the apples of New York and West Virginia we get a total production exceeding the entire production west of the Mississippi. One district markets more apples than do Oregon and Washington together, the states which have been proclaiming for some time that they invented the apple. More than 4,000,000 bushels came from the West Virginia orchards two years ago. At that time there were 2,772,000 trees under bearing age. When they all come into bearing, the lines now known as coal roads will be proud to call themselves apple roads.

This new picture of our southern neighbor, we must all admit, is a good deal more cheerful than the old one.

A LESSON THROUGH SHAME.

A young man in Chicago who had been devoting two years to "hitting the high places," was ent to jail to work out a $50 fine. At the end of 25 days anger oozed out of his father's system and what remained due on the fine was paid. The young man was free just 12 hours. Then he returned to the jail and asked to be imprisoned a bit longer. Hard work, coarse fare and a jail pallet had been working a transformation and he wanted the job to proceed until he'd acquired resistance to temptation.

What the young man had glimpsed in his 25 days in jail was that there is nothing in all human life that for mere comfort and satisfaction can beat clean living and right thinking. The pitiful thing is that he should have had to go to jail to learn that lesson.

PULLING RELIGION INTO POLITICS.

There is a perfectly plain economic cause behind the bitter antagonism of Ulster to the proposition of home rule for Ireland. The North is strong industrially. Compared with the rest of the island it is rich and prosperous. What the North fears is that the poorer agricultural sections will shift the burden of taxation upon it, will attempt to exploit it and drain it. And this the agricultural districts could do, if they wished, by the majority they would hold in the membership of the Irish parliament once it were established.

Ulster, however, has chosen not to oppose home rule as a threat to its economic advantage, but as a menace to its religious liberties. The public speakers are fanning up religious intolerance. They have called on every resident to promise to fight home rule with force if need be, signing a covenant before the altars in places of worship.

Reports from Belfast say that the movement may result in civil war, or it may prove a flash in the pan. Yet whether Ulster accepts home rule or does not, it is not likely that the religious hatred that is now flaming high will die down for many a year. The leaders who have touched the match to it have much to answer for. It is to be hoped that they will not escape their deserts.

Colonel Roosevelt's enemies, who said in the beginning that he never had a chance, now claim that he is losing ground every day. Only five weeks more of this funny campaign. Enjoy it while it lasts.

The United States government has exterminated the rats in Porto Rico. Uncle Sam is better to his little island children than to the old folks at home.

The Lord is not alone in loving a cheerful giver, says a paragrapher. No, indeed; there are the political campaign managers.

There are no bargain days in experience. Prices always remain firm and steady, as the marekt reports say.

What is needed is a campaign button that reads something like this: "I'm a Silent Voter — Don't Bother Me!"

Latest subject for abuse is Governor McGovern of Wisconsin. He is out for oRosevelt and Johnson.

Sunday School

THE VISION IN THE STORM

International Sunday School Lesson for October 6 Is, "Jesus Walking on the Sea." Mark 6:45-56.

By William T. Ellis.

Now that it has become the vogue for politicians to use the phraseology and incidents of the Bible, we turn with new zest to one of the great stories, full of interest, suggestiveness and comfort, from the book that has contributed most to human thinking. Our day seems to be a troubled time for many persons, but there is a vision rising in the tempest; and this tale of how the Deliverer appeared amid the troubled waters for the help of some baffled toilers has greater pertinency for our own time than may at first appear.

The Leader Who Kept His Head.

Upon a slope in the northeastern side of the little sheet of water called the Sea of Galilee—a lake only 12 miles long by seven wide, which is yet better known to civilization than any of the seven seas— Jesus had performed one of his greatest miracles, the feeding of the five thousand. Carried away by the vision of easy prosperity and of someone who would provide them bread without work, the well-filled rabble were eager to make Him king. The popular clamor was tremendous. The ovation was so real and enthusiastic that the object of it all might easily have thought that the whole world had been stirred in His behalf. Of course the outcry was merely that of a few selfish counsellors who sought their own ends more than His honor.

To keep His judgment steady, to preserve His bearings and to make sure of His perspective, the Hero of all this acclaim went off apart from people that He might think things through. He sent off His immediate followers and the multitude whom He had fed. This was no time for human counsel; one of the great hours had come to Jesus when the soul must be alone with the Father. So we find Him apart in the mountain praying. The spectacle is one to be contemplated with reverent awe. The soul rises to its sublimest heights in its hours of solitude. The compassionate Christ in the midst of the multitude is the familiar figure that is most in our minds, but we do not understand this aright unless we remember also the vision of the Christ alone in His hours of meditation, communion and prayer.

The Followers in Trouble.

One magnetic man prominent in the public life of the United States a generation ago was thwarted in his highest ambitions and went to an embittered grave because the people had discovered that he was essentially selfish and thought only of his own interest. Had he put the welfare of the people first his name would probably have been added to the roll of presidents. The true leader must think of the people: that is his qualification for leadership. We see in the case of Jesus that no soul struggle was so great that he could not watch over the affairs of His handful of friends who at the moment that He was on the mountain in lofty devotion were struggling with the waves of a perverse sea.

There are no concerns of heaven so high as to divert God's interest from individual human souls. That is the heart of the Christian gospel; that is the message borne to us from this record of the Christ who hastened from the mountain top of prayer to the turbulent waters where His friends labored in fear and distress.

Although it was three hours past midnight, this boatload of fishermen had only progressed between three and four miles, and that not in the direction in which they wanted to go. They were bound for Bethsaida and Capernaum, but contrary winds kept them out toward the center of the lake. Their helplessness in these adverse waters was a real difficulty despite their seamanship, as those who best know the water most clearly understand. The weary disciples needed help.

A Ghost? or a Friend?

Sometimes it seems as if we grown-ups have not got very far beyond the state of mind of the children who see ghosts in the glinting of the moonlight on their bedroom walls. Everything new scares us. Multitudes of people are affrighted at the new ideas of brotherhood which are arising on the political horizon. Even that which brings help alarms us. So these fishermen were scared at the approaching figure which they glimpsed through the tempest, which brought them succor over the water. They thought it a ghost. Humanlike, they placed the gloomiest construction upon the divine providence.

That dreaded ghost was their best Friend. As old as this narrative itself, is the lesson that the providences which upon their approach fill us with terror are the sendings of a gracious Father.

"Ye fearful saints fresh courage take.
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy and may break
In blessings on your head."

The Word of Cheer.

Above the roar of the wind and the pounding of the waves arose the hearty hail in the familiar tones of their best Friend, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." That assurance allayed the alarm of the men who were seeing ghosts and brought them comfort and calm, for it was the Lord of nature who had come to their rescue and the storm died away, hopeless of attempting to baffle this sovereign.

The first word of God unto man is one of cheer and comfort and not of terror. His messages are for strength and gladness. Somehow mankind has got a perverse and evil idea of Jehovah: we look upon Him in terror. Yet He comes to us, not to chastise, but to comfort. Let us not do Him this wrong of believing only evil of God. Even in our own tempestuous time the providences which are being wrought out by Him who sitteth in the heavens are beneficent and meant only for the good of man. Every story and picture of the Saviour walking on the water to the help of the distressed should be eloquent with the message that God is good.

Learning the Old Lesson.

Venturesome, impulsive Peter set out at the sound of that voice to walk across the waves. So long as he fixed his eyes upon the approaching Master all went well. But when he began to think of Peter and of Peter's steps, his faith faltered and he would have sunk but for the helping hand of his Lord.

The entire incident set the disciples to wondering and to worship, saying, "Of a truth thou art the son of God." It had only been a few hours since that lesson had been taught them in the breaking of the loaves. They had failed to learn it vitally. Now in the presence of this new miracle they thought they had it. Alas that this greatest of lessons does not stay learned! So many times we are sure after some new experience of God's goodness that we can never again distrust Him. Yet like the disciples of old, we are ever learning anew the truth of the sovereignty and love of God. The grave found these same men still ignorant of the significance of the Son and His character.

Probably it is inevitable that to the end of the chapter our grasp of this greatest of truths must be indifferent. Each seizes it with varying degree of firmness. The multitude who in the morning light recognized Jesus on the shore and came hastening to Him with their sick and distressed had some hold of the truth. The disciples saw more than they. We have fuller knowledge than the disciples. All of us are but learners in the great school where is taught the lesson that Jehovah is sovereign over all, and that the best expression of His character is His helpful, brotherly, loving Son.

Electric Currents as Food Substitutes

A FRENCH scientist has brought out the fact that the electric current can serve to some extent in the place of nourishment for the human body. Should this idea be carried to its fullest limits it may be possible, says the Scientific American, to dispense with taking food and simply remain for a few minutes in a high frequency electric cage so as to have the body saturated with what might be called electrical nourishment, or in more accurate language the electric currents act to restore energy to the human body in a manner which is analogous to the effect of food.

When high frequency currents first began to be used, as Prof. Bergonie says, it was shown by D'Arsonval that these could set up very striking heat effects in the organism, so that the human body is internally heated. Owing to their harmless action, no other effect than development of heat is produced.

The liver, heart or brain can receive the high frequency currents without any bad effect upon their working. Thus the current can supply as large an amount of energy as is desired to the human body, provided the heat is not brought too high so as to cause death of the protoplasm as occurs in Dr. Doyen's electro-coagulation method. But it is not hard to keep within the proper limits, and no danger need occur.

With some organisms which are weakened on account of their being deprived of nourishment for any cause the general temperature may become lowered even by two degrees. A person can thus lose a quantity of heat which is represented by one-twelfth of the daily ration of that organism.

It is, therefore, a wonderful result to make up for this deficit without calling upon the digestive organs and without increasing one's daily ration, also without introducing any drugs into the blood or tissues. Electricity allows of sending a quantity of energy which may be considerable into the living organism under the form of high frequency and low tension currents, and this action can be repeated as often as is needed.

He finds that in experiments made at Bordeaux college overworked or enfeebled persons, anemics and the like, showed that the current caused a toning up of the system and abolished stomach overwork. Force reappeared and he found a considerable gain in weight. Commenting on this, he remarks that we once thought that chemistry would solve the problem of food, and that we could be nourished by chemical products. But this does not appear to be realized even in this age of progress. Perhaps electricity will now be able to come in where chemistry failed, and in the future ages we will be electrically fed.

To insure the owner of a private shaving cup kept in a barber shop that he is its only user there has been invented a paper cap to cover it, which cannot be removed without breaking a seal.

The God in the Mountains

Theosophical Path.

IT is not your highest mountain, always, that is the fittest palace of a god; or that has most mountain sweetness or mountain dignity. One could mention some that have but a thousand feet of stature, physically speaking; and yet, it would be an insult to call them mere hills. There is no savage impatience with them; their breasts are dearer than a mother's. Time was when they towered above the clouds, and were proud Himalayas for immensity; when they were all soaring unapproachable crags; repellent; concerned only with the heavens. But men and mountains drew together, and subtle ties of sympathy were formed. Ages upon ages passed over the peaks, smoothed the jagged rocks, rounded and calmed the brows, filled the chasms, and mantled all with ferns and grasses.

The mighty mother set heather to bloom there, for symbol of the soaring, purple dreams that are within; she strewed them with the gold of her gorse, to say that the immemorial Wisdom, though the stems of it be thorny and your fingers shall bleed before you pick them, has for bloom a yellow and most sunbright gladness. Purple dreamings of unsatisfied aspiration; golden delight of arcane, ever living truth; green wizardry of the ferns and rushes—it is these things that ray out from the mountains I love and extol. Yes, there are mines there; but they do not penetrate the mountains, except in the merest material sense. It is the gorse and the heather and the bracken, the foxglove and the bluebell, the music and murmur of hidden waters, that proclaim the inward being of the mountains. It is the lone, august, and tender thought, the peace that seeps into the mind there; the compassion that fills the world when night, a blue flower, unfolds her splendor eastward, and the roses and daffodils of the sunset wane in the west—by these one may know the god in the mountain, and not despair for the world. Or when the lark rises from the heather in the morning, it is a word of the mountain message that he is concerned to proclaim.

Varieties

London has 8,000 public taxi

Japan has more telephones than the rest of Asia.

British insurance companies large holdings in Canada.

The precise weight of an ounce was fixed by Henry III.

Children are not allowed to deal a pawnbroker in London.

Texas established a new record for coal production last year.

There are 2,600 miles of within the city limits of Chicago.

Hong-Kong is exporting motor across the Pacific into Canada.

The population of the German pire now exceeds 65,000,000.

It is expected that China will meet its own demand for cement.

There are 12,000 miles of streets within London's police

During the last year 533,440,92 sengers were carried by the L council trams.

Over the four wires connecting cago to New York 11 messages sent at once.

During the last 10 years the of immigrants into Canada exc 1,700,000.

A piece of camphor burned candle is a Hindoo method of away winged pests.

A fungus of the fungies of grows so rapidly that it can photographed by time exposure.

Of all the coal that passes th New York, 10 out of 18 tons from Pennsylvania.

Electricity has been adopted cleanest and safest power for mills and grain elevators.

Russia's army in times of numbers 1,200,000, and in case of can be nearly quadrupled.

Copper ore discovered in Zembla is said to be 40 per cent Steps are being taken to mine it.

A new French automobile enough to be picked up and carr the two men it will accommodate.

Cochin China is trying to fin effective method to destroy the that do great damage to the rice

Among other foreign gar Chinese are buying many sweater colors they prefer green, white maroon.

Among the poorer classes the de from measles are very great in portion to those of other conta diseases.

Apparatus by which a locom can be utilized as a vacuum cle plant has been invented by a Ge railroader.

Certain fast trains operating tween Chicago and the northwest equipped with electric ranges for ing purposes.

Missouri was the first state w Ohio to mine and smelt iron, a charcoal furnace being erected i

An electric light which is switch to illuminate an automobile step the door is opened has been pat in England.

Quebec is looking for a conside shortage in hard coal, which it im from the United States. The pric advanced.

The principle of the double-bl plane has been applied to safety ors, so that the operator shaves two blades at the same time.

London handles immense quan of frozen meat and it will soon facilities for storing the enor number of 1,100,000 carcasses.

London began to number its ho in 1764, about the time it removed house signs that made ancient don an open air picture gallery.

Living is costly in Madrid. modest "apartment" costs $750 a Servants, however, cost much less in the United States.

In some of the towns of Hunga special tax is levied on bachelors, ing from a few cents to about two dollars per annum.

A rubber stamp to be strapped the palm of one hand has been pat by a Minnesota man for dating as they are taken from nests.

Scientists in Germany and En both claim to have been the fir discover how to make rubber starch by a synthetic process.

Glass poles for telephone and graph work are to be installed tropical countries, where the in and animals are very destructive wood.

The Mexican maguey plant furn the national drink, a valuable m cine, fiber for basket making weaving and takes the place of th

To promote the mutual interest wireless telegraph operators and employers an international operat union has been organized.

Within ten years twenty-five s miles of land around New York been reclaimed by being filled in coal ashes gathered in the city.

A machine which thoroughly cle 300 barrels an hour by washing inside and out and rinsing them eral times has been invented.

It is estimated that money ma be able to find work in Canada this tumn, and the bulk of them in west. The possible supply is plac about 75,000.

California has the least numb thunder storms, and Alabama Florida the greatest number. Fl has the most even temperature of state.

The first steam fire engine was In 1829 in London, from the desi Capt. John Ericsson, the designe the Monitor. The fire engine w failure.

A patent was recently granted window decorator covering the to of draping a dummy so as to gi effect of a suit of clothes without ting the material.

The Italian government has construction a very high power lers station at Brindisi at which It is hoped to hold communication Tripoli and Egypt.

In many establishments making of machanical ventilation plants a portion or ozone enters into the pu air and greatly stimulates the ac ties of the employes.

Despite American, German and gian competition, steel makers of land got the contract for building Buenos Aires the greatest ele water reservoir of its kind in the w

Lord Edward Seymour, a yo brother of the marquis of Hertford acquored a farm at Erindale, where he intends to carry on ma gardening and fruit raising.

The Germans are doing a great building work in Africa, and at pr tant date the possessions of that try in the dark continent will touch with each other by motor ro

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Romance of a Prince.

London Standard.

A Bucharest newspaper publishes a remarkable story of a romance in the life of the young Bulgarian, Crown Prince Boris, who, it is said, fell in love with Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Roumanian crown prince—though he never met her—upon seeing a photograph of her when the queen of Roumania paid a visit to the Bulgarian court last year. Immediately upon coming of age Prince Boris is said to have informed the father, King Ferdinand, of his passion, and said that he must marry Elizabeth or remain single all his life. His father had no objection to the match, but on being approached on the subject, King Charles of Roumania, vetoed it for political reasons. King Ferdinand, however, on a recent visit to Vienna, persuaded the Austrian emperor to use his influence with King Charles, and this has been so successful that an official announcement of the engagement of the young couple is expected shortly.

A Washable Theatre.

New York Times.

M. Gemier, who is the most modern of Paris theatrical managers, has come to the conclusion that ordinary theatres are out of line with modern ideas of public health, and has, therefore, decided that his own house shall be the last word in hygenic perfection, and a pioneer in this direction.

The theatre, when finished for the autumn season, will be entirely lined with paint and linoleum, and M. Gemier boasts that the whole interior can be cleaned after each performance with a few pails of water. He contradicts, however, the suggestion that the theatre Antoine will resemble a magnified bathroom, announcing that the walls will be painted a rich red. This color he considers a most suitable one for a theatre, as it is not only decorative, but from its darkening effect has the advantage of minimizing nearly empty houses.

WILSON'S MAN IS JERSEY WINNER

Judge Hughes Beats James Smith Jr., for Senate in Primaries.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 25.—That Gov. Wilson won a sweeping victory in the New Jersey primaries yesterday was evident from the returns which sifted into Democratic headquarters here during the early hours of the day.

In his fight to prevent the nomination for United States senator of former Senator James Smith, Jr., Gov. Wilson carried the state by a plurality of nearly, if not quite, 20,000, winning in every county except one—that one being Essex, the stronghold of the Smith forces. Returns from 511 of the 1,799 districts in the state gave Representative William Hughes, the Wilson candidate, 17,020 votes, to 11,571 for Smith.

The Progressives did not figure in the voting except in Hudson county, where they defeated the regular organization and nominated their candidates for congress and for the state legislature. In other sections of the state they will nominate their candidates by petition.

Newark Falls a Little.

Even Essex county, which includes the city of Newark, did not pile up for Senator Smith the overwhelming vote which he had expected to receive from his neighbors and townspeople. With a few districts missing, the vote in Essex showed Smith only about 4,000 ahead. On the other side was Hudson county with an indicated Hughes plurality of 8,000, and Mercer county with a Hughes plurality of 1,600.

The Morning Star, owned by Mr. Smith, conceded the election of Hughes at 2 o'clock this morning. Judge Hughes later issued the following statement from his home in Paterson:

"The vote is an absolute expression of the people of New Jersey in favor of the policies of Gov. Wilson. On this basis I submitted my candidacy to the people and they supported me admirably. The victory of Woodrow Wilson seems now assured at the November election."

G. O. P. Primaries Uneventful.

It is believed that practically all the Wilson candidates for nomination throughout the state, outside of Essex county, were successful. All told, each party selected 12 candidates for congress, 66 candidates for state legislature and many county and municipal officers. The vote was light all over the state, although leaders declared that this was due more to inclement weather than to lack of interest. On the Republican side the primaries were uneventful. Senator Frank O. Briggs received an uncontested endorsement.

MADERO OFFERS AMNESTY TO FOLLOWERS OF GEN. OROZCO

Mexico City, Sept. 25.—A new movement to obtain peace in northern Mexico was made today when President Madero and his cabinet instructed the minister of war to offer amnesty to the followers of Pascual Orozco, the rebel leader.

Stringent measures such as the government's recent suspension of constitutional guarantees and the execution of numerous rebels failed to have the deterrent effect anticipated by the government. The revolution in the north, which two months ago was confined principally to the state of Chihuahua, has spread to Sonora, Coahuila and other states.

Only yesterday President Madero asked congress for an appropriation of 20,00,000 pesos, or a loan authorization, and admitted there was less than 30,000,000 pesos in the national treasury.

The government is convinced of the truth of reports that General Higinio Aguilar, of the regular army who recently disappeared from the capital, is at the head of a large body of rebels operating on the boundary between Puebla and Oaxaca.

SENATORS' MEXICO REPORT POINTS TO INTERVENTION

Los Angeles, Sept. 28.—The United States senate sub-committee appointed to investigate relations with Mexico completed its work in this city and while its members are non-committal as the subject matter of the report which they will submit to the senate on foreign relations, Senator William Alden Smith, chairman of the sub-committee, says that it will embody evidence showing that since beginning of the Madero revolution large quantities of ammunitions of war have been shipped into Mexico across the American border.

The report, it is said, will hold that the evidence adduced points to the necessity for the United States to intervene in Mexico in order that Americans and American interests may receive proper protection.

The committee has been in continuous session since September 1, at which time the senators left Washington. The investigators spent 10 days in El Paso and 10 days in Los Angeles.

The remainder of the time has been taken up in traveling.

Question 500 Persons.

The investigators have interrogated 500 persons and taken the testimony of 75 witnesses.

The testimony covers more than 500 typewritten pages.

Speaking of the testimony Senator Smith said:

"The testimony of every Mexican whom we interrogated agreed upon this one point:

"That if arms, ammunition and supplies needed in warfare were permitted to enter the country during the Orozco rebellion the same as they were during the Madero revolution, Orozco would have been in Mexico City long ago. The rigid enforcement of the law against the admission into Mexico of firearms and ammunition has been Orozco's greatest handicap."

Ten Million Rounds.

Analyzed, the evidence shows that during the last two years 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition went into Mexico from El Paso and 80,000 rounds from Los Angeles. It also shows that from El Paso 40,000 rifles had been sent across the border, and from Los Angeles 100.

It was further shown that more than 50 tons of dynamite had been shipped into Mexico during the revolutionary periods. The dynamite has been used for mining as well as for the blowing up of bridges. No dynamite is permitted to go into Mexico at the present time.

Madero Got Most.

"A large per cent of the total amount of firearms, ammunition and dynamite," said Senator A. B. Fall, member of the sub-committee, "went into the Republic during the Madero revolution."

It is said the evidence proves that no American money was used in financing the Orozco rebellion, but tends to establish the claim that American funds were used to finance the Madero revolution."

Senator Fall will leave today and it is possible that while in El Paso, en route east, additional testimony will be taken regarding the alleged use of American money in the Madero revolution.

Will Report Soon.

Senator Smith will spend a few days in the southwest and join Senator Fall either in El Paso or Washington when the preparation of the recommendations will be begun. The committee has until January 4 to file its report, but the findings, it is said, will be transmitted to the foreign relations committee of the senate with as little delay as possible.

Motor Helps Fishermen.

No invention of recent years has benefited the people engaged in the fisheries along Norway's western coast to such an extent as has the invention of the motor. A large percentage of the inhabitants here are engaged in fishing, as were their forefathers, for centuries. The industry provides a living, but rarely enables persons so engaged to accumulate much beyond the necessaries of life. It formerly required no little capital to fit out even a small steamer for fishing purposes; sail and row boats were unsafe in the rough seas of the unprotected coast. With the advent of the motor boat the problem was solved, as it no longer required any great capital to fit out fishing vessels; it enabled the people with small means to become owners of vessels that were not dependent on wind and weather, and there are today thousands of motors employed. No other kinds are procured for this purpose.

Gold in Floods.

Moody's Magazine.

As to the prospects of a cessation in the flood of gold we would call attention to the fact that in June the mines of the Rand produced 753,936 fine ounces of gold, compared with 684,567 ounces in June, 1911, and 625,181 in the corresponding month of 1910. The outturn was valued at £3,202,517, against £2,907,854 in the same month last year and £2,655,602 in June, 1910.

The total Transvaal output for 1911 reached the enormous value of $170,268,718, of which the Witwatersrand mines produced $163,239,341. From the total output $37,779,057 in dividends was distributed.

Approximately $35,000,000 was paid on the Witwatersrand mines during the year in wages, not including about $5,000,000 in salaries.

The total number of stamps in operation on the gold mines of the Transvaal in December, 1911, was 10,195, an increase of 420 in 12 months; tube mills in operation, 251, an increase of 61.

Sea Waves Make Power.

Harper's Weekly.

At a recent meeting of the British Association the question of economical production of power from tides and winds was under discussion, and it has been taken up widely by scientific journals in Europe. In France attention has been called to a system of utilizing the power of sea waves to actuate a dynamo which has been employed for some time past at the mouth of the River Gironde. An air-chamber is connected with a well which communicates with the sea at a depth below the level of the lowest tides. By the advance and recession of the waves changes of pressure are produced in the air-chamber, and a system of valves enables the resulting air currents to be applied to rotating a kind of turbine. It is reported that the apparatus works equally well in calm and in stormy weather.

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I AM FREE--YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. In undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, sniffing made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

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Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that has done for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite 68,
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

A. BRISBANE IS A PROGRESSIVE

Chief Star of Hearst's Galaxy of Writers Enrolled Member of Party.

New York, Sept. 26.—Arthur Brisbane, editor of the Evening Joprnal, chief star in the Hearst galaxy, is a Progressive. Inquiry at Progressive state headquarters revealed that the famous writer of heart searching editorials and champion of the new humanities is an enrolled member of the national Progressive party, supporting Roosevelt and Johnson.

HAVE TRIAL ON BOARD TRAIN

Men Guilty of Drinking Liquor Are Quickly Handled.

Joplin, Mo., Sept. 26.—Arrested aboard a train between Joplin and Neosho, Mo., three men today were given trials, convicted and fined with the train in motion by officials of Newton county, Missouri. I. H. Collier, sheriff, arrested the men when he detected them drinking liquor aboard the train.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N.Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

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5967—Ladies' Dress.

Here is a pretty model for development in striped serge, mohair, voile or silk. It is an easy idea to carry out and represents some of the latest style features. The fashionable collar and the chic cuffs are made of contrasting material and the trimming of buttons is quite effective.

The pattern 5967 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will requires 6¾ yards of 36 inch material with ¼ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

5984—Boy's Overcoat.

Many women prefer to make their boys' garments rather than purchase them ready made, and no difficulty at all is encountered in this regard if a good pattern is selected. The model here shown represents a boy's overcoat which is quite a simple design to carry out. It may be made with notched collar and fashioned of storm serge, cheviot and similar fabrics.

The pattern 5984 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 54 inch material.

5969—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

One of the newest style shirtwaists is given in this design. The garment can be made with or without the shield collar, and, while clever, is a simple design to carry out. Any of the new materials may be used if the waist is for costume development. For separate wear any of the fashionable silks will carry out the idea nicely.

The pattern 5969 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 27 inch material and ⅝ yard of 27 inch contrasting material.

5974—Misses' Long Coat.

For fall and winter wear a long coat is quite an indispensable article of apparel and the model here given, designed for the miss and small woman, is one of the latest fancies in long coat construction. It is beautiful carried out in blue serge with blue bone buttons both for trimming and to accomplish the fastening. Two styles of collar are given.

The pattern 5974 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 5½ yds. of 36 in. material and 1 yd. of 27 in. moire.

5963—Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt.

The new draped idea is cleverly presented in this attractive skirt design. The garment is cut in four gores and closes at the left side of the back. It may be made with empire or regulation waistline and with or without the drapery.

The pattern No. 5963 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Width of lower edge is 2¾ yards. Medium size will require 3⅝ yards of 54 inch material with drapery or 2⅝ yrads of goods 54 inches wide without drapery.

5687—Girl Dolls' One-Piece Set.

This set of doll clothes consists of a double breasted box coat, jumper dress, guimpe and Petticoat in one, combination under-waist and drawers, night-gown and cap.

The pattern No. 5687 is cut in sizes 14 to 20 inches and requires for 18-in. doll 1¼ yards of 20-in. for coat; ¾ of a yard 22 inch for dress; ¾ of a yard, 20 inch, for guimpe and petticoat; ½ yard of 36-in. for underwaist and drawers; 1 yard 27 inch for night-gown; ⅜ yard 20 inch for cap.

3629—Girl Doll's Set.

This doll's set consists of rompers, dress and hat and is very easy for the little girl to make, as each of the garments is cut in one piece.

The pattern, No. 5620, is cut in sizes 14 to 26 inches long. An 18-inch doll needs for rompers, 7-8 of a yard and for dress, 1-2 yard of 36-in. goods; hat needs 3-8 of a yard of 18-in. material.

5961—Ladies' Long Coat.

Here is a handsome model for a long coat and one particularly suitable for evening wear. It is fashioned of black velvet with the large collar of heavy ecru lace over white satin and edged with fur. The cuffs correspond and the coat fastens with a single braid and jet ornament.

The pattern No 5961 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 8¾ yards of 27 in. material, 1⅛ yds. of 22 in. all-over and 3½ yds. of fur.

5987—Ladies' Waist.

Here is a pretty model for a fancy waist for wear with separate skirts or as part of a complete frock when combined with a becoming skirt of the same material. The garment closes at the back and is featured by a deep yoke at the front, this being fashioned of all-over outlined with braid or satin piping and satin covered buttons. The new style sleeve is shown which may be finished in either of the two styles illustrated.

The pattern No. 5987 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 1⅞ yards of 36 inch material and ½ yard of 22 inch all-over.

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It won't cost you a penny. It shall be your very own to play with and enjoy and keep for years. Dolly is a foot and one-half tall, a great big baby, beautifully dressed, flaxen hair, blue eyes, rosy cheeks, laughing ruby lips. This sweet Doll closes and opens its eyes, and it says Mamma and Papa like a live baby. Its arms and legs move. It is so sweet you will just love it, and be so proud of it. It is a beauty and I want every girl who reads this offer to have one. Simply write me a postal or a letter and say "*Please mail me your free Doll offer.*" Address

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ANTI-HOME RULE COVENANT SIGNED

Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 28.—Sir Edward Carson today wrote his name as the first to sign the solemn covenant of the Ulstermen which binds them "to use all the means that may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up home rule in Ireland," and also to refuse to recognize the authority of an Irish parliament. He was followed by many men who have become noted leaders in the campaign against home rule, and these were succeeded by thousands of the rank and file of the Orangemen and Unionists in the northern province of Ireland.

Ulster men were ready, he said, to accept almost any program of social and political reform, but they would not have home rule.

The service concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

Zanzibar's roadways are damaged every year by the excessive rains. Experiments looking to the preservation of the roads are now being made with a patented American product. The fluid is sticky and contains wood pulp.

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Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory Prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty Days Free Trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.
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IS EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

New York Physicians Have Many Cures to Their Credit.

New York, Oct. 2.—Advices from every direction fully confirm previous reports that the remarkable treatment for epilepsy being administered by the consulting physicians of the Waterman Institute is achieving wonderful results. Old and stubborn cases have been greatly benefited and many patients claim to have been entirely cured.

Persons suffering from epilepsy, should write at once to Waterman Institute, 122 East 25th St., Branch 541, New York, for a supply of the remedy which is being distributed gratuitously.

ON ALL-FOURS FOR DIGESTION

French Specialist Advises Crawling After Meals.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—Crawling on all fours after meals is the latest treatment for digestive ailments, recommended in a monograph by a French specialist.

He explains that the stooping position eliminates the "gastric pocket" and thus prevents the stagnation of food at this point. The exercise of the abdominal muscles is also, the doctor contends, an excellent means of stimulating digestion. A number of remarkable cures, particularly of nervous subjects, are described by the writer.

PROTEST AT COST OF FOOD

Women Socialists in Germany Ask Government to Abolish Duty.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Women Socialists held 27 meetings yesterday to protest against the rise in the prices of food. They adopted resolutions demanding that the government open the frontiers and abolish the duties on cattle, meat and cereals and discontinue the system of import certificates.

The Sun's Fluctuations.

Harper's Weekly.

It would appear from the researches of the astronomers that the exact shape of the sun is not idea that the sun is a sphere is, known. The generally accepted some hold, at least open to question. Practically every series of measures shows departures from a spherical form. Of course the departures, considering the great size of the solar globe, are very minute. There seems to be a fluctuation in the shape of the sun corresponding in period with the sunspot cycle. There are also indications of a fluctuation having a period of about twenty-eight days.

262 ARE KILLED IN HEAVY STORM

Japan Has Most Appalling Typhoon Experienced in Half a Century.

WHAT IS A TYPHOON?

A typhoon is a term originally applied to the violent rotary tempest of the tropical and sub-tropical regions.

In the West Indies it is called a hurricane; in Senegal it is called a tornado. At the Cape of Good Hope, it is referred to as the trovados and in the Chinese seas it is called a typhoon.

It is the same sort of twisting storm which does such tremendous damage in portions of North America under the name of cyclone.

Tokio, Japan, Sept. 26.—Damage exceeding $20,000,000 was caused by the typhoon which swept from end to end on Sunday, while the loss of human life was very heavy and tens of thousands are homeless.

The storm was the worst that has occurred here for over half a century, according to reports which have just reached the capital, which has been practically cut off from the rest of the country for days.

Crops suffered severely everywhere, but the greatest damage was done in the neighborhood of the cities of Nagoya, Nara and Osaka, on the island of Hondo, and in Gifu. At Nagoya, every house was damaged and a great tidal wave demolished the harbor and sank three steamers while several others went ashort. At Gifu 262 people were killed and 282 injured.

The Kioko Maru foundered off Enshu and the whole of her crew and passengers were lost.

At Osaka 20,000 houses were ruined and all the breakwaters and the harbor piers were washed away.

At Nara the thousand year old Kasuga shrine collapsed into a heap of ruins.

OFFICERS SHUN ARMY FLYING

Washington, Sept. 26.—Seven army officers have declined aviation duty because the pay is not large enough to make the risk worth while.

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove You Are Curable

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing cures kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 9020 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and more vigorous, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who will send medicine to any one free of charge.

The PEACE PAGE.

Remedies in Precious Stones

When Edwin asks Angelina what stone shall be set in her engagement ring there generally follows a discussion as to which is the lady's lucky stone.

If Edwin is a "superior" young man he will perhaps laugh to himself at his sweetheart's superstition. But, as a matter of fact, science indorses a great deal of what used to be regarded as superstition regarding precious stones and metals—especially the belief that some of them possess healing properties.

Many famous physicians, among whom may be mentioned Hahnemann (the founder of homeopathic medicine), have recognized the healing value of gold. The old-fashioned remedy of moistening a gold ring and rubbing it on the eye to heal a stye is perfectly reasonable.

Doctors today will inject a solution of gold for the treatment of certain kinds of otherwise incurable ulcers. Many cases of remarkable success have resulted. And the curative power of gold can be seen from the fact that the amount of pure gold required in the solution is only 1 per cent.

The influence of certain inanimate objects on human beings is fully accepted by science and research is constantly extending the field. Thus the belief, very common 100 years ago, that diamonds act as a sort of tonic to the wearer is at least scientifically plausible, for the diamond is known to consist of herbs and vegetables concentrated by volcanic action and carbonized by the action of the sun—or, in unscientific language, a diamond is simply a form of "bottled sunshine," the "preservative" used being vegetable and electricity.

It is, therefore, by no means unreasonable to suppose that worn around the neck of a society lady a diamond necklace may help to stimulate the wearer when debilitated by the exactions of a London season.

The sapphire, the ruby and the Oriental amethyst, though differing in outward appearance, are all made up of the same constituents, chief of which is aluminum oxide—a tonic very frequently prescribed in one form or another by the modern doctor.

The turquoise consists chiefly of phosphates and for this reason may well stimulate the brain power of its wearer.

Amber has long been thought to possess antiseptic properties and to protect its owner from such milder bacterial complaints as sore throat, whooping cough and so forth. Of course, its powers in this direction have probably been greatly exaggerated. But that the belief rests on a sound foundation is seen in the fact that amber is composed largely of sulphur.

Ladies who have an anemic tendency should choose rubies. For this stone contains the metallic oxides of iron, copper and chromium—the first of which they probably take regularly "after meals" by order of the doctor. The same is true of the garnet.

But very little can be said in favor of the opal. It possesses no healing properties and has many disadvantages. When bright it consists of 9 to 10 per cent of water which will often evaporate and leave the stone dull; for this reason, too, the opal is likely to burst if it happens to become heated.

A few centuries ago the "apothecaries" would regularly prescribe the various precious stones to be taken internally in the form of a powder. Pearls were especially popular in this respect, being used not only for many stomach disorders resulting from overeating, but also by ladies in the hope of making their skin pearly white. However, as the dose was invariably a small one fatalities rarely resulted.—Pearson's Weekly.

Editor's Letter for Children

This letter is for the children, big and little of the children's corner, which is very dear to my heart. I should find something lacking in this page if I could not see this bright little spot, which seems to be filled with the merry laughing faces of the children.

I write to my older friends on this page in my weekly letters and get acquainted with them, and I feel as though I might get to know all you children better, if I wrote a letter just to you.

This letter is to ask you all to do a favor for me. I think it would be very nice if this department for the children had a motto of its own. But I want it to be a motto suggested by one of you children, and not one of my mottoes, so I wish you all would think of the very best motto for your corner that you can and send it to me. I will give them all to you as I get them and together we will decide on the best one for the corner. Now everyone of you, both great and small, join me and help me! Then I will know how many friends I have. No matter how simple the motto send it to me.

Boys and girls, I want to be your friend. Come on and make friends with me.—The Editor.

A Tennessee boy, Lillard Bennett, wants to exchange postals or letters with the boys and girls of The Blade. Address R. D. 1, Box 51, Surgonis Ville, Tenn.

Our Correspondents

"I am a Buckeye girl, 62 years old, now living in Wisconsin," says Mrs. Madding. She gives a remedy for gimpson poisoning. Beat a fresh egg and one large tablespoonful of ground mustard in one-half or two-thirds of a cup of warm water, which will bring it up. After relief give one tablespoon of castor oil. Mrs. Madding says she saved a 3-year-old child with this remedy.

A friend, Winnie From the Old North States, writes that she has the same hobbies as Frisky Fan. You two should be friends.

Here is an item that may be of interest to you people. "Some one was speaking of our friend Ernest Meadows. Well, really he is one of my friends. He lives close to my place. Black Eyes mentioned him," writes Brown-Eyed Pet of West Virginia.

New England Girl and New York Girl, Mrs. Dora Belch, R 5, Ida Grove, Iowa, wants you both to write to her.

"I see from the Peace Page that a Mr. George Field, of Indiana, 62 years old, has been taking The Blade since 1864. I can beat that record. I am 74 years old and have been taking The Blade since 1860 and have gotten up a club every year since and I have a family of seven children, all taking The Blade," writes an old soldier, George Ford, of Michigan. Quite a record, Mr. Ford. We are glad that you like the paper so well.

School Girl of Ohio writes: "Will someone please send recitations or songs that would be suitable for a Thanksgiving school entertainment, as we expect to have one and would like some suggestions?"

Thank you, Wilda Roberts, for your offer of help from your song books, for our Poet's Corner. It will be a great help if you can occasionally send on a poem that you see requested.

The Blade cannot publish any music. We only publish the words, but any good music publisher can furnish the music to most of the poems. I am saying this for the benefit of many who write to me requesting music.

New York Women in Civic Work

MISS GRACE C STRACHAN

MRS. SARAH CHRISTOPHER

These two women are very necessary to the welfare of great big New York city at the present time. They have been chosen out of many other women to hold the positions they do because they are the best fitted for their tasks.

Mrs. Sarah Christopher has been appointed an inspector in the fire prevention bureau of New York at a salary of $1,200 a year, and is the first woman fire inspector in the country. She has been assigned to the cloak, suit and skirt factories in the city which number over 500, employing 700,000 persons, mostly women. So in her slender hands lie almost 100,000 of her sister women's lives. Her duties are to drill the employes of the various factories in ways and means to prevent fires and to establish fire drills which will be carried on regularly under the supervision of a monitor appointed by her.

"I think of factory girls as potential mothers," said Mrs. Christopher when asked how she happened to go into the work," and I want to see them protected not only for their own sake, but that of posterity. I haven't had any special training for the work, but I think my experience in a British Columbian mining camp will help me out. I learned how to deal with all sorts of people and not to be afraid of anything."

As a member of the National League for the Promotion of Purity, she took an active part in securing the passage of laws for the sterilization of criminals and degenerates in New Jersey and New York. She also advocates a law requiring health certificates from those applying for marriage licenses. Mrs. Christopher is a self-supporting woman and also supports two little daughters.

Miss Grace C. Strachan is the New York city district superintendant of schools and president of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers.

POETS' CORNER

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER

What is home without a mother?
What are all the joys we meet,
When her loving smile no longer
Greets the coming, coming of our feet,
The days seem long, the nights are drear
And time rolls slowly on;
And oh! how few are childhood's pleasures
When her gentle, gentle care is gone.

Things we prize are first to vanish;
Hearts we love, to pass away.
And how e'en in our childhood,
We beheld her turning, turning gray.
Her eyes grow dim, her step is slow,
Her joys of earth are past;
And sometimes ere we learn to know her,
She hath breathed, breathed on earth her last.

Older hearts may have their sorrow,
Griefs that quickly die away.
But a mother lost in childhood,
Grieves the heart, the heart from day to day;
We miss her kind, her willing hand,
Her fond and earnest care;
And oh! how dark is life around us,
What is home without, without her there?

THE JAM AT GERRY'S ROCK

Come all of you, bold shanty boys,
And list while I relate
Concerning a young shanty boy,
And his untimely fate;
Concerning a young river-man,
So manly, true and brave—
'Twas on the jam at Gerry's Rock
He met a watery grave.

It was on Sunday morning,
As you will quickly hear,
Our logs were piled up mountain high,
We could not keep them clear;
Our foreman said: "Turn out, brave boys,
With hearts devoid of fear;
We'll break the jam on Gerry's Rock,
And for Eganstown we'll steer!"

Now, some of them were willing,
While others they were not,
For to work on jams on Sunday
They did not think we ought;
But six of our Canadian boys
Did volunteer to go
And break the jam on Gerry's Rock,
With the foreman, Young Monroe.

They had not rolled off many logs,
When they heard his clear voice say,
"I'd have you, boys, be on your guard,
For the jam will soon give way."
These words were scarcely spoken,
When the mass did break and go,
And it carried off those six brave youths
And their foreman, Jack Monroe.

When the rest of our brave shanty boys
The sad news come to hear,
In search of their dead comrades
To the river they did steer;
Some of the mangled bodies
A-floating down did go,
While crushed and bleeding near the bank
Was that of young Monroe.

They took him from his watery grave,
Brushed back his raven hair;
There was one fair girl among them
Whose sad cries rent the air—
There was one fair form among them,
A maid from Saginaw town,
Whose moans and cries rose to the skies
For her true love who'd gone down.

Fair Clara was a noble girl,
The river-man's true friend,
She, with her widowed mother, dear,
Lived at the river's bend;
The wages of her own true love,
The "boss" to her did pay;
And the shanty boys for her made up
A generous purse next day.

They buried him with sorrow deep,
'Twas on the first of May;
"Come all of you, bold shanty boys,
And for your comrade pray!"
Engraved upon a hemlock tree,
That by the grave did grow,
Was the name and date of the sad, sad fate
Of the shanty boy, Monroe.

Fair Clara did not long survive,
And scarcely two months afterward
Death came to her relief.
And when this time had passed away
And she was called to go,
Her last request was granted, to
Be laid by young Monroe.

Come, all of you bold shanty boys,
I would have you call and see
Those green mounds by the riverside,
Where grows the hemlock tree.
The shanty boys cleared off the wood
By the lovers there laid low—
'Twas the handsome Clara Vernon,
And her true love, Jack Monroe.

MOUNTAIN MAID'S INVITATION

Come! come!come! o'er the hills, free from care,
In my home true pleasure share;
Blossoms sweet, flowers most rare,
Come where joys are found.
Here the sparkling dew of morn
Tree and shrub with gems adorn,
Jewels bright, gaily worn,
Beauty all around.

Come! come! come! Not a sigh, not a tear,
E'er is found, or sadness here;
Music soft, breathing near,
Charms away each care.
Birds in joyous hour among
Hill and dale pour grateful song
Dearest strains here prolong,
Vocal all the air.

Come! come! come! When the day is gently done,
Evening shadows coming on;
Then by love kindly won,
Truest bliss be thine.
Ne'er was found a bliss so pure,
Never joys so long endure,
Who would not love secure,
Who would joys decline?

THE FATAL WEDDING

The wedding bells were ringing
On a moonlit winter's night;
The church was decorated,
All within was gay and bright.
A mother with her baby came
And saw these lights aglow;
She thought of how the same bells chimed
For her, three years ago.

CHORUS:

While the wedding bells were ringing,
While the bride and groom were there,
Marching up the aisle together,
As the organ pealed an air,
Telling tales of fond affection,
Vowing never more to part,
Just another fatal wedding,
Just another broken heart!

"I'd like to be admitted, sir,"
She begged the sexton, old,
"Just for the sake of baby,
To protect him from the cold."
But he told her that the wedding
Was for the rich and grand,
And with the eager, watching crowd
Outside, she'd have to stand.

She begged the sexton once again
To let her step inside,
"For baby's sake you may come in,"
The gray haired man replied.
"If any one knows reason why
This couple should not wed,
Speak now, or else forever hold
Your peace," the preacher said.

"I must object," a woman cried,
Her voice so meek and mild.
"The bridegroom is my husband, sir,
And this our little child."
"What proof have you?" the preacher asked.
"My baby, sir," she cried,
And knelt to pray to God in heaven,
The little one had died.

The parents of the bride then took
The outcast by the arm—
"We'll care for you through life," they said:
"You've saved our child from harm."
The parents, bride and outcast wife
In a carriage rolled away,
The bridegroom died by his own hand
Before the break of day.

No wedding feast was spread that night,
Two graves were made next day.
In one the little baby
And in one the father lay.
The story has been oftimes told,
By firesides warm and bright,
Of bride and groom and outcast wife,
And that fatal wedding night.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE PINES

We wandered in the shadow of the pines, my love and I,
As the wind was blowing freshly from the sea;
But a sudden, fitful darkness stole across the summer sky,
And a shadow came between my love and me.
Some hasty words were spoken, and then, almost unawares,
Hasty answers to unthinking angered,
And our heartsick, bitter longing, and our weeping and our prayers,
Ne'er can make those false and cruel words unsaid.

CHORUS:

Come back to me, sweetheart, and love me as before,
Come back, back to me, sweetheart, and leave me no more.
In life's dull pathway the sun no longer shines;
Come, love, and meet me in the shadow of the pines.

You took the ring I gave you, nor cast a glance at me;
As you held the jeweled trinket in your hand,
And then you turned and tossed it in the waters of the sea
Where the waves were splashing idly on the sand.
You went your way unheeding the tears I could not hide,
But my stubborn heart was breaking underneath its mask of pride,
And the pine trees sobbed in pity overhead.

I wake from bitter dreaming but to call aloud your name;
I sleep again to dream of you once more;
And my stubborn pride has left me,
I admit I was to blame,
Forgive me, dear, and love me as before,
For the future is shadowed o'er with the darkness of despair,
In the sky of life love's sun no longer shines;
And I'd give the whole world gladly, once again to meet you there,
Reunited in the shadow of the pines.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SUFFRAGE AND THE HOME

I just read the two excellent letters "Love of Beauty" and "Votes for Women," and as I have been a silent reader of The Blade for more than 10 years, I wonder if I can't slip by the waste basket and say a few words. At school I took botany and it served as an "eyeopener" to the beautiful plants and flowers which God has so graciously placed among us. I too, am a school teacher but am teaching my first term. I am 20 years old and enjoy politics next to religion. Of course, I mean the Christian religion. I was the "suffragette" at school, but there are two sides to every question. Of late I have been thinking a great deal of the negative side of "Woman's Suffrage." If I were sure that hometies would be stronger by allowing women to vote, I should be in favor of it. But we all know that there is a great tendency for women to attend clubs, etc., and be absent from the home a great deal. Home life is suffering in the United States today. Why are there so many divorces asked for? Some of the excuses, not reasons, are scandalous. I won't stop to name any, for they can be read in any newspaper. I think it is due largely to the independent nature which is fast developing in the womanhood of America. There are other evils which prevail in this country, but it is better to enlarge upon the good in life. If everyone in this wide world would take Christ as their Savior and live up to His teachings and allow themselves to be guided by His Spirit, all these moral questions would be solved in a short time.—From the Old Fashioned Girl of Pa.

THE AUTUMN SADNESS

Dear M. G. R.'s.—May I come in for a little chat? Is it not beautiful out of doors? I think Autumn is one of the most beautiful, yet one of the saddest times of the year. The turning leaves, the golden corn, the yellow pumpkins, the ripening apples, and the purple grapes speak words of cheer to us. Saying "Rejoice!" Be glad! For Autumn is the time of harvest. Now is your labor rewarded and you may gather in your crops and get ready to enjoy them." Yet I never look out of doors in Autumn, but a strange sensation comes over me, a sad, lonesome feeling that seems to say "Everything is beautiful now, but winter is coming soon, when the trees will be bare, the flowers will be gone, the water in the brook will be turned to ice, the air that is now so warm will become biting and the snow will spread a white mantle over everything." See those lengthening shadows over there, are they not a suggestion of winter in themselves. The whippoor-will's mournful note, the screech-owl call at night gives one a creepy sensation which we find hard to shake off.

The birds sing us a farewell note as they prepare to wing their way to warmer countries. And the ——, but what need of saying more? probably you are not interested in the thoughts and feelings of A Country School Girl.

PAINT STAINS

When paint stains have been gotten upon linen, apply potash which has been thinned to the consistency of paint. Roll it up for a while and then wash. If paint is wet it may be rubbed with benzine, or if hard softened with vaseline and rubbed with benzine. Chloroform is the best agent for dried paint on clothes. Turpentine will remove it with perseverance. Use chloroform to eradicate the turpentine.

FOR MILDEW

Mix soft soap with powdered starch two parts, salt one part, and the juice of a lemon, to a paste. Lay it on both sides of the material and let it lie on the grass until the stain comes out.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

THE FOIBLES OF DRESS

Dear Ladies of the Cozy Corner—What are you wearing, a middy blouse, a Norfolk jacket suit and an excuse for a waist, or one of the "pretty little dresses" with the waist line between your shoulders? Now don't be ashamed for any of these will carry out the original idea of the designers which of course is deformity, lack of gracefulness in the lines and immodesty. Listen! I don't censure any woman for wearing these make-believe gowns. I wear them. But truly I have never felt at home in them and I never start to my work that I don't have a dread of somebody coming up behind me and remarking about my appearance. Then I just happen to think what if I should meet somebody in this skimpy attire. I hardly know whether I look worse going or coming. Actually it is mortifying to me. However it may suit some. I am placed in a position where to make my daily bread I have had to approve the present styles, but wear the extremes I will not. Nevertheless selling the newest things in ladies' wear I have been censured many times for not wearing them myself. I felt this was my business. Lately, with "shamed face" I have donned a high-waisted dress, simply because I had to. It was a business proposition. My friends come into the store and say, "Miss ——, how nice you look in that little dress." "Little dress!" I look something like an enlarged pumpkin or laundry bag, and feel anything but normal. The Norfolk suit is all right with the pleated skirt and the normal waistline. Let us be natural and as God intended us! Also, if you please, lift our hats up off our tired shoulders, so we can see and hear, and cut our slipper heels down two inches. Then we shall walk and not hobble. We beg for a revolution in women's dress, along all lines. Then and then only, I think, we shall be able to feel something of the thrill of the poet as this most beautiful of seasons advances.

"What mystery is it? The morning as rare
As the Indian summer may bring,
A tang in the frost and a spice in the air
That no city poet can sing.

—Cherokee Girl, Okla.

IN SEARCH OF BROTHER

To the Cozy Corner—Although I have been for a number of years a reader of the letters in the corner this is the first time I have come to intrude on your time and your patience. I know that these letters are read in all parts of the United States and I am in hopes that this may catch the eye of a long lost brother. We were born in Bays, Wood county, Ohio. At the ages of three and five years our parents moved to South Dakota, where they both died, leaving my brother, George Emil Middleton, then about seven years old, and myself. My brother was adopted by a Jesse Brigham and I have never heard anything from him since. If this should reach those named, I would be very grateful if they would communicate with me or anyone who knows of them will find their information gladly received.—Herbert A. Middleton, R. F. D. 1, Farwell, Mich.

FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION

As this is a "very special" recipe and as it was very specially sent to the Cozy Corner, I think that it should be placed here. It is for apple butter and as this is the season for apple butter, that makes another reason. Our motto is, "Health, happiness and good cheer," and I really don't know anything that is any more cheerful than good apple butter.—The Editor.

Peel and slice a lard can full of apples and then take a layer of apples, a layer of sugar, six quarts of sugar to the lard can full and let stand over night. Then place on the stove and let cook for three hours without removing the lid. Then take off the lid and stir. It is excellent butter.—Mrs. Harrison Warner, Ohio.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes, and no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 772 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address: 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

SPEAR Will Trust You Wherever You Live-Write For His Free Catalog

A Personal Word

The rich and prosperous class can always command the luxuries of life, but the average home-lover needs the Spear System of Credit to the Nation, that want 1,000,000 families to say of me: "He helped us to furnish and beautify our homes." I ask for no higher tribute to my life's work. Write for my Big Free Catalog today.

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Spear of Pittsburgh wants to prove to you, no matter where you live, the wonderful advantages of beautifying your home on his Long Time, Open Account, Easy Credit System. Hundreds of Thousands of Home Lovers from Maine to California now buy their Home Furnishings from the House of Spear, and you will want to, also, when you understand how simple and easy it is to trade with **Spear,** selecting your goods from his Mammoth Bargain Catalog right in your own home—filled from cover to cover with an amazing array of wonderful bargains for your home—a bigger selection than you could probably get in the combined stocks of 100 average furniture stores, including everything in

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A large, comfortable, solid golden oak Rocker with high back, fully tufted and buttoned. Seat is upholstered with high grade black Sylvan leather over full steel springs and beautiful ruffled edge to match back. Wide arms, front posts of handsome design.

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SPEAR & CO.,
Dept T62 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spear's Rug Bargain

A high color Brussels Rug, red rose design, with silver green or tan ground. No. C. W. 4602, 9x12 size.
Price, $11.95, $1.50 Cash, 75c per Month

No. C. W. 721—$11.85—$1.50 Cash—Bal. 75c Month. Heavy Iron Bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide—woven wire spring, coil supports; 14 lb. cotton top mattress, 2 pillows.

Spear's Famous "New Special Plymouth" Range

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No. C. W. 3776—$8.85—$1.50 Cash—75c per Month. Large, heavy Colonial Design, 28x42 ins.; American quartered oak, fitted with drawer; highly glossed finish.

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.....

Try This Home-Made Cough Remedy

Costs Little, But Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, croup, chest pains, bronchitis and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50, and it keeps perfectly and tastes pleasantly.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and sugar syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BOYS AND GIRLS

City and Farm Life.

Dear Children:—I am going to tell you about the difference between city and farm life as I found it, when we left the farm and went to the big town. It was a bright sunshiny day when we left. As we rode along in the wagon which contained our furniture, I had beautiful thoughts about the city life I could now enjoy at last. I did not know then that in less than a week, I would be willing to go back to the farm, in the same way, as I had left it. But I thought then that it was disgraceful to move to the city in a wagon which we had once used on a farm, as I did not want the people to know that we had ever lived on a farm. So as we came nearer to Elmsville, (the small city that we were going to make our home and that I thought was so large,) I insisted on my mother getting out of the wagon and walking with me to the house. When my mother had complied with my wish and we started on to our new home, she looked at me and said, 'Milly I am really more ashamed of you, the way you are acting, than riding through Elmsville on the wagon two or three times." This plain speech from my mother whom I dearly loved, made me feel for the first time a little ashamed of myself. But not enough to make me get back on the wagon. So at last we found ourselves unpacking our furniture. In a few days we had gotten our house in order and ourselves cleaned up, for we supposed people in the city would call on us first and be sociable as that was the way we did in the country, but we looked in vain. Jim, my brother, who always felt delighted in teasing me said, "Sis" (that was the name he always called me by), I do not see any company yet, and you are not looking so happy these last few days. Wwhat is the matter with you?" I did not feel like answering him, so I left the room. I was ashamed for my mother and brother to see that I was crying.

The days went slowly until to my surprise we found we had lived in the city only a month, where I supposed it to be two. I found city life to be very different from what we expected it to be. We could not have the things we enjoyed as when we lived on the farm, for they were beyond the price we were able to pay for them. My brother was still small when my father died, and he had left us a farm of a few acres. And it took all my mother could do to make us comfortable. But joy came to me soon. For one day my mother said to me, "Milly are you willing to return to the farm?" I was, so we went back to the farm. And I was glad to say—Little Babe from Ohio.

Dollie Mace of Ohio write up another letter as pretty as the one you sent me last time. It was lost, but I want to use one of the summertime now, so when you have time write me one.

Althea Pullman, Bell, Ohio, R. F. D. 1 had a birthday on June 17 and she wants to hear from boys and girls with the same birthday.

Margaret from the Sunny-side Farm in Oregon, why don't you get papa who is "an old time westerner" to write us a letter?

OUR COOK BOOK

Corn Cake.

One pint of grated green corn, one-half cup of flour, one-fourth cup of milk, two eggs, one dessertspoon of melted butter. Beat the eggs separately, add yolks to corn, then milk, then flour, and salt well. Then stir in carefully, the well beaten whites. Cook on a hot griddle.

Pancakes Without Eggs.

The time for pancakes is rapidly coming around on the calendar again and so I am passing along a good recipe for some inexpensive pancakes.

One pint of buttermilk, stir very thick with flour, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar, beat well and then add one heaping teaspoon of soda in a cup of boiling water. Stir well and bake on hot griddle.

Frozen Pudding

One pint of rich milk, two cups of sugar, one cup of boiled rice, two tablespoons of gelatine, one quart of very thick cream, one pound of candied cherries and four tablespoons of good sherry. Boil the milk and thicken with rice, stirring constantly while boiling for 15 minutes. Add gelatine while hot, permit it to cool before adding the sherry. Freeze 10 minutes before adding the fruit, which should be stirred in thoroughly. Then add the cream, whipped stiff. Turn out on a glass dish as you would serve ice cream.

Eggs Mariniere.

Small shirred egg dishes. Put raw egg in center of each dish. Around it put a few small raw oysters, then shrimps or oyster crabs until you have made a circle of them. Over it pour cool cream sauce, sprinkle with fresh, rich, grated cheese, salt and cayenne pepper. Put in moderate oven and cook until egg is cooked, but not hard.

Welsh Rarebit.

One pound of grated, rich cheese. Brown two tablespoons of butter in a chafing dish. Put in the cheese with a saltspoon of salt, a dash of red pepper and stir constantly until it be a smooth cream. Then add a glass of ale and when thoroughly mingled add two eggs, partially beaten. Have ready slices of nicely buttered toast, crust removed, drop a piece at a time into the rarebit and serve on hot plates.

POEMS REQUESTED

When the Tide Flows In.
The Blind Child.
The Pride of the Ball.
The Old Arm Chair.
Now I Know You Love Me Not.
The Last Leaf On the Tree.
A Little Family Lived in Bethany

SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Fourteen Years. Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elgin, Ill.—"After fourteen years of suffering everything from female complaints, I am at last restored to health. "I employed the best doctors and even went to the hospital for treatment and was told there was no help for me. But while taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use until I was made well."—Mrs. Henry Leiseberg, 743 Adams St.

Kearneysville, W. Va.—"I feel it my duty to write and say what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female weakness and at times felt so miserable I could hardly endure being on my feet. "After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following your special directions, my trouble is gone. Words fail to express my thankfulness. I recommend your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. G. B. Whittington.

The above are only two of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which show clearly what great things Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does for those who suffer from woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Cancer—Free Treatise
The Leach Sanatorium, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause and cure of cancer also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.

LADIES $1000 REWARD! I positively guarantee my successful "Monthly" Compound. Safely relieves the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 2 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. Mail $1.50. Strength $2.00. Booklet FREE. Write today. Address, Dr. Worth Remedy Co. 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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FITS I made a life-study of Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness and cured cases afflicted since childhood. will PAY EXPRESSAGE on FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN this advertisement in your letter. Prompt relief guaranteed.
Thousands of testimonials on file. Give AGE and FULL PARTICULARS
DR. F. HARVEY ROOF, Box 556, Station N. New York

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ...You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly powers and vitality, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.
This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor ever put together.
I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly.
If you drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3268 Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. As many doctors would charge $5.00 to $5.00 merely writing out a prescription like this—I send it entirely free.

GREATEST NERVE VITALIZER KNOWN
SENT FREE

Recent Discovery. The Most Effective Nerve Strengthener Ever Found by Science. 50c Trial Package Sent Free to Any Man or Woman to Prove Its Remarkable Results.

This is the world's newest, safest, most reliable, and effective nerve invigorator, revitalizer, brain awakener, body strengthener, without equal in the world's history of medicine. It brings about a change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang feeling to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage which is remarkable. Its results are better than you would obtain from a two-weeks' vacation on a farm.

Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Make You Feel Fine All the Time.

This change comes rapidly. The results are lasting. It is absolutely safe, containing no injurious ingredients whatever. **Absolutely different from anything that has ever before been used for nerves.**
A high medical authority says: "In all forms of neurasthenia it deserves the unique position of being the **only** treatment which is **curative,** dispensing with all treatments of rest, travel, diversion of mind, dietetics and physico-mechanics."
Every man and woman suffering with fagged, weak nerves, nervous prostration, excessive nervousness, brain fag, insomnia, neuralgia, low vitality, general weariness, loss of strength and weight, or any condition which arises from poor, weak nerves, may now get "nerves of steel," clear head, courage, power, quick wit, energy, by taking this great discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.
FREE.
Prove the results of this great discovery for nerves, FREE. It speaks for itself. A 50c trial package of this great nerve awakener will be sent free in sealed wrapper, by return mail, to every man or woman who sends his or her name and address, as instructed below. Do it today. A revelation is in store for you.
FOR MEN—Nerve force gone! You see what your nerves are, nothing else. If you feel all run-down from overwork or other causes, if you suffer from insomnia, "caved-in" feeling, brain fag, extreme nervousness, peevishness, gloominess, worry, cloudy brain, loss of ambition, energy and vitality, loss of weight and digestion, constipation, headaches, neuralgia or the debilitating effects of tobacco or drink, send for the free trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.
FOR WOMEN.—If you suffer from nervous breakdown, extreme nervousness, "blue" spells, desire to cry, worry, neuralgia, back pains, loss of spirit or appetite, sleeplessness headaches, and constipation, and are all sorts of-sorts, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers will make you feel that there is new life in you, and ever realized before. Send today for the free trial package.
No more need of dieting, diversion, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage, or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you new nerve-force and vitality, make you love to live. A 50c trial package of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed—every penny back. Send your name and address today for the free 50c trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, to F. J. Kellogg Co., 1624 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Michigan, the city of health, happiness and health.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.
F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
1624 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.
Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50c trial package of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....State.....

FOR CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Col. Roosevelt Berates Congress for Its Lack of Effort.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt declared in a speech here today before the Interstate Levee convention that development of proper control of the waters in the Mississippi basin was a national and not a state problem.

The former President, citing the disastrous floods last spring as "an awful lesson," asserted that prospects of relief were no brighter than they had been before. This, he said, was true "in spite of the fact that congress was in session for five months after the beginning of the last flood disaster, that the house, which originates appropriation bills, was in control of Democrats, mainly southern men, during all that time, and yet not one measure of permanent relief or lasting help was enacted in your behalf.

"As long as the habit of doing things piece-meal, sometimes known as the states' rights doctrine, stands in the way, nothing effective will be done," he continued.

Mr. Roosevelt further criticized congress for failure to act favorably on recommendations for inland waterway improvement contained in a report of the inland waterways commission which he transmitted to the congress in February, 1905, urging adequate funds be appropriated for waterway improvement and forest conservation.

Are Thinking Nationally.

Mr. Roosevelt further discussing the "haphazard and piece-meal fashion" of treating the waterway problems of the nation in the past, predicted that such method would "no longer commend itself to the national judgment."

"More and more we are growing to think nationally," he said. "More and more we are growing to realize that many of our problems are by their very nature such that they can be dealt with only as a whole and only by the exercise of the national power. Half the states in the union have a vital concern in the treatment of the waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and a portion of the great basin drained by these waters is outside our own limits, within those of Canada.

Wants It Done Properly.

It was contended by Col. Roosevelt that it would be useless to go into the matter of waterway development and improvement "unless we go into it on a broad scale and on a thoroughly sound basis."

"In dealing with the Mississippi," he concluded, "we ought not to think of levee work along the lower course as our only end. The problem is much greater than keeping the water off the lands of any one set of men. It really concerns changing the conditions under which half the continent is drained and turning our giant internal river system into one of the greatest of national assets.

The federal government should harness the waters of the Mississippi river drainage basin. No one state can do even a small part of the work in first-class fashion. Take Louisiana, for instance; although the great drainage ditch of the Mississippi flows right through Louisiana, the drainage of Louisiana herself does not flow into this ditch, but into the gulf. Louisiana spends millions to keep the drainage of other states off her fertile cane and rice and vegetable plantations. She even maintains a great levee line wholly within the state of Arkansas as a necessary link in her protection. Yet she has no control over the states where the floods form. Only the federal government has such control; and the federal government must not shirk its duty. It must keep its drainage ditch in order and prevent the formation of the tremendous floods which threaten ruin to our entire region. In thus keeping it in order it is clearly good business policy to turn it into an asset of navigation, of power, or irrigation, and to make it pay huge dividends to all our people in the shape of a permanent prosperity. I do not ask that the federal government confine itself to building levees from Cairo to the gulf. I ask that the federal government build these levees as part of a program to harness the river and its tributaries and make them useful agents of business in place of dangerous agents of destruction.

Discussing the relation of forests to stream flow, Colonel Roosevelt declared that one great reason why floods are growing more numerous was because of the denuding of uplands of their forests.

AX FIEND ADDS FOUR TO LIST

Illinois Country Home Is Scene of Brutal Murders and Fire.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 30.—Four more victims are added to the list charged against the murderer who for nearly a year has been marking his trail eastward across the country by households slaughtered with an ax.

The bodies of the four were found Saturday 16 miles southeast of here in the ruins of a house that burned early Saturday morning. It was thought at first that fire had overtaken them in their sleep, but investigation yesterday showed the handiwork of the ax man.

The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfandschmidt, their 16-year-old daughter, Blanche, and Miss Emma Kaempen, 21, a Quincy teacher who had gone to the Pfandschmidt country home for the week-end. It was thought at first that all the bodies were charred to such an extent that little more than identification was possible, but this afternoon discoveries were made that pointed to murder as a certainty.

Miss Kaempen's body and that of Miss Pfandschmidt were found under a mattress which to some extent had protected them against the flames. A pillow on which Miss Kaempen had been lying was so soaked with blood that it did not burn, and the back of the young woman's head therefore was well preserved.

Plainly visible on the top of the head was a deep wound, evidently made with an ax, and the back of the Pfandschmidt girl's head, which also escaped incineration, though the face was burned, was eloquent of a similar story. The bodies of the two older people were burned in such a way as to give no hint of the cause of their death.

Apparently the murder was planned with some care, for the telephone wires had been cut. That there was trouble on the line became known here yesterday when Miss Kaemper's relatives tried in vain to reach her on the telephone. Word of the fire did not reach here until today.

The killing shows but two variations from the method generally followed by the ax murderer. In all other cases he has done his work on Saturday nights and in no other case has he resorted to the use of fire to cover his tracks. In other details, however, this has the characteristics of the slaughters that have gone before the slaughters that have gone before, as eevry occupant of every house he has entered has been killed, and all, apparently, have gone to death in their sleep.

The World's Greatest Hypnotist Writes a Book.

To Be Given Free to Those Interested in Hypnotism, While the First Edition Lasts.

Herbert L. Flint, Known to the World as the Father of Modern Hypnotism, Is the Author.

He Has Hypnotized More People Than Any Other Man Living—The Book, "Lessons in Hypnotism," Free, if You Write Today.

Every student of the occult, every amateur hypnotist, every student of psychology, is interested in the latest work on Hypnotism and the occult sciences, because Herbert L. Flint, the leading exponent of these sciences, is its author.

The hundreds of thousands of people who have seen a Flint performance, but have been denied the privilege of talking to Flint about Hypnotism and kindred sciences will want this book. They will want it because they have seen his marvelous work, witnessed his wonderful performance, have been entertained by the astounding feats they have seen him perform.

For years Hypnotists have tried in vain to get Flint to set forth his experiences. They have importuned him, argued with him, pleaded with him, but this is the first time he has ever committed himself to print.

Everybody who knows anything about Hypnotism recognizes Flint as the father of all the present day Hypnotists. He has taught them all, or taught those who have taught them. Flint was old as a public operator, when the oldest of the present day hypnotists was just beginning the business. He admittedly knows more about hypnotic technique and the principles that underlie it than any other man before the public.

His work is entitled "Flint's Lessons in Hypnotism." It explains fully, freely, frankly, without reservation or any attempt at being mysterious, just what Hypnotism is, what it has done and what it will do. It contains chapters touching tarts of this subject that have never been treated before. When it became known that this book would make its appearance hundreds of people wrote for it, and it is predicted that the first edition will be exhausted within a week after the free distribution begins. If you want a copy of the book, do not delay a day. Send your name and address to Flint's College of Hypnotism, Dept. 603, Cleveland, Ohio, and a free copy will be sent by return mail, provided you get your application in soon enough to be entitled to a copy of the first edition.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 1.	Close Sept. 30.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.07¾	....	....	1.07¾	1.06¾
Dec.	1.09½	....	....	1.09¾	1.08¾
May	1.13½	....	1.13⅜	1.13½	1.12⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	73	75½
Dec.	54½	55	....	54½	54⅝
May	54⅛	54⅝	....	54	54⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	34½	35
Dec.	34	....	....	34⅛	34
May	36½	....	36	36⅛	36
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	12.15	12.00
Oct.	11.90	12.25	....	12.15	12.00
Dec.	11.00	11.20	....	11.15	11.00
May	11.00	11.20	....	11.15	11.00
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	70½	70
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.50	12.75
March	....	....	....	12.55	12.67
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.10	2.07½
Oct.	....	....	....	2.10	2.07½
Dec.	....	....	....	2.15	2.12½
March	....	....	....	2.25	2.22½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct.	16.40	....	....	16.50	16.35
Jan.	18.30	18.50	....	18.47	18.27
Lard—					
Oct.	11.07	....	11.02	11.15	11.02
Jan.	10.57	....	....	10.60	10.55
May	10.15	....	....	10.12	10.12
Ribs—					
Oct.	10.60	10.62	10.57	10.60	10.50
Jan.	9.82	....	....	9.87	9.80
May	9.70	....	....	9.70	9.65

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	90½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝
May	95	95⅝	95	95¼	94¾
Corn—					
Dec.	52⅝	53	....	52⅝	52⅝
May	52⅜	52½	....	51⅞	52⅛
July	52⅝	....	....	52⅝	....
Oats—					
Dec.	31⅞	....	....	31⅝	31⅝
May	34⅛	....	....	34	34

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	91	91½	....	91⅝	91
May	95½	....	....	95⅝	....

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	88½	87⅝
May	....	....	....	93¼	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	88	87½
May	....	....	....	93	....

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 1.—(Wall Street)—Prices tended sharply downwards at the opening of today's stock market, losses embracing practically all of the active list. Canadian Pacific declined 1⅝c, Northern Pacific a point and the Harriman issues material fractions. Steel opened with a block of 6,000 shares at a maximum loss of almost a point. Coalers and the copper stocks were similarly weak.

Liquidation ran its course soon after the opening, and prices made some recovery. Several specialties were exceptionally active and strong.

Increased depression in London and the decision of the treasurer's department not to facilitate the movement of crops by deposits in national banks impelled further liquidation in the stock market today. Opening quotations were generally lower, in some instances extending to a point or over.

Rheumatism Cured
Prescription sent ABSOLUTELY FREE of charge that will Cure and ease of Rheumatism. Address C. J. SUTTON, 2051 Orchard Av., Los Angeles, Cal.

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ADVERTISEMENT

How Much of the Tariff Do YOU Pay?

THE population of the United States is, in round numbers, one hundred million people, ninety-three million to be exact.

Receipts from tariff duties for the year ended July 1st were three hundred and twelve million dollars.

YOU pay just $3.46 *a year* for protecting the country and for *insuring* YOURSELF against the competition of the cheap labor and huge surplus manufactures of Germany and England, France and Italy, and other countries.

Under *absolute* "free trade" with all duties removed, you could not save *more* than this $3.46 a year. Under a tariff "for revenue only," you would save less than that. And either of these policies would destroy necessary protection, and mean disaster to American industry.

American products and American labor are protected by a tariff on *foreign* goods---and our country is prosperous, and our workers enjoy the highest wages in the world.

England taxes *her home products "for revenue only"* throws down the bars to the products and labor of the entire world, and her workers are hopeless and homeless; their food, clothing, shelter and pleasures infinitely below that of the poorest American workmen.

* * *

The small amount YOU pay for tariff protection---$3.46 a year---has almost NO effect on the cost of YOUR food, clothing and shelter. You are paying more for living than you did a few years ago, but you are getting a BETTER LIVING than you did then.

Prices are higher *in every country in the world* than they used to be. The Republican principle of protection, the Tariff, and President Taft are certainly not to blame for conditions that are *world-wide.*

Look at this in another way.

Tea and coffee have gone up in price---and there is no tariff on them at all!

Boots and shoes, lumber, coal, bacon, beef, ham, lard, sugar, and salt have gone up in price---yet the tariff approved by President Taft, and for which he has been mistakenly and unjustly assailed, REDUCED THE DUTY on all these articles!

Raw cotton is *free* of duty. And raw cotton has *increased* largely in price.

But cotton and wool hosiery and underwear both pay a duty---and cotton goods and flannels are *lower* in price.

Shingles have gone down in price---yet the duty on shingles was *increased.*

The *greatest* rise in prices in twenty-one years has been in *duty free* goods! The *smallest* increase in prices has been in manufactured goods which pay *a fairly high duty!*

Necessities pay *less duty* than ever before; luxuries pay *higher duty* than ever before!

This clearly shows that the tariff has had little or no effect on the cost of necessities, while it HAS made a market for American products, and insured steady employment at good and increasing wages for American workmen.

* * *

President Taft approved the last tariff bill because it was the best tariff he could get *at the time.* And because it was *much better* than the tariff law then in effect.

It has *proved itself.*

In less than twelve months it changed a deficit of fifty-nine milllions a year into a surplus of forty-seven millions a year; its maximum and minimum clause developed the greatest foreign trade the country has ever known; the Tariff Board which it enabled President Taft to appoint was the sanest, most common-sense, business method of tariff making ever known; it revived industry; opened mills and mines; filled idle freight cars; gave work to an army of unemployed; and brought unequaled prosperity to the entire country.

It is a *good* law. It *can be* a *better* law. And President Taft intends to *make it a better law.*

Mr. Taft will do this by a sane, common sense method, with a definite and practical reason for all that he does.

No one else has made any attempt to improve tariff conditions, where, by careful and systematic investigation, improvement is found to be desirable and possible.

Others offer only rainbow *promises,* and "hit-and-miss" *theories* that have brought panic and disaster *whenever they have been tried.*

You will be told that such statement is merely an attempt to *frighten* the voters.

But it is an ABSOLUTE FACT--recorded in the *history* of this country. It cannot be denied!

In 1892, under conditions quite similar to those now existing, the voters were persuaded that they needed "a change".

They GOT IT!

They "changed" from prosperity to sudden and serious panic! They "changed" from work for all to work for none! They "changed" from plenty to want! They "changed" from National happiness to National misery!

And this continued, until in 1897 the people regained their sanity; and the protective principle was restored.

EIGHT MONTHS LATER a million idle men had gone to work; and almost uninterrupted prosperity has continued ever since!

NOW---after this terrible lesson---you are asked in a time of unequaled peace and prosperity to AGAIN risk it all, as was done in 1892!

The tariff that is *directly* responsible for the country's prosperity and YOUR prosperity costs YOU just $3.46 a year!

Will any sane, thoughtful man *risk* a return of the experience of 1892 for the sake of attempting to save $3.46?

Do you want that kind of a "change" AGAIN?

* * *

Here is the tariff situation in a "nutshell:"

Under a protective tariff the United States has reached its highest point of prosperity, riches and widespread happiness.

Under "free trade," or "tariff for revenue only," it has gone down to the deepest depths of disaster and despair!

This is not *theory*---it is HISTORY!

The present tariff, while admittedly not *perfect,* has brought busy mills, agricultural riches, plenty of work, good and increasing wages, unequaled prosperity!

President Taft proposes, by a practical, business-like Tariff Board or Commission, to take the tariff out of politics and---without any sudden or violent upheavals of trade or business---to *gradually* amend and alter it where changes are found necessary and wise.

Others have *no* definite idea or plan. They merely clamor for a "change!" They propose to tear present conditions to tatters; but they suggest nothing to put in their place. *They stand where they stood in 1892!*

They have many bubble promises, many pretty words, many high-sounding speeches! But that is ALL!

YOU are to choose, for yourself, your wife and your children!

Will you choose safety and sanity, based on common sense?

Or---to save $3.46---will you *risk again* the change you got in 1892?

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairman. JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady, beeves, $5.05@11.00; Texas steers, $4.50@6.10; western steers, $5.00@9.10; stockers and feeders, $4.40@7.70; cows and heifers, $2.20@7.50; calves, $8.00@11.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong to 5c higher; light, $8.50@8.55; mixed, $8.30@9.00; heavy, $8.10@8.90; rough, $8.10@8.30; pigs, $5.25@8.25; bulk of sales, $8.40@8.85. Sheep—Receipts, 50,000; market weak; native, $3.90@4.40; western, $3.45@4.85; yearlings, $4.40@5.40; lambs, native, $4.65@6.85; western, $4.85@7.20.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market slow. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 5@10c higher; extreme heavies, $8.90; mediums, $8.90; Yorkers, $8.85; light Yorkers, $8.40; pigs, $7.90; roughs, $7.50; stags, $7.00.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; active and higher; heavies, $8.25; heavy Yorkers, $8.25; light Yorkers, $8.10; pigs, $8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; steady; top sheep, $4.50; top lambs, $7.40. Calves—Receipts, 200; steady; top, $11.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 150; market active, $4.00@11.75; a few, $12. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; market slow; heavy, $8.55@8.60; mixed, $8.00@8.10; Yorkers, $8.25@8.05; pigs, $8.10@8.25; roughs, $7.40@7.60; stags, $5.00@7.00; dairies, $8.50@9.00; grassers, $8.75@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; sheep, active and steady; lambs, slow at $4.50@7.40.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 32@32½c; solid pack, 31@31½c.
Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 26½c; rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 27½c; dairy, prime, 22c; packing stock, 19c; oleo, 17@21c.
Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16½@17c; New York state, 17½c; brick, 19c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.
Eggs—Candled, fresh, 28c; extra fancy, 30c; current receipts, 27c.
Dressed Hogs—Light, 11½@12c; heavy and rough, 9½@10c; calves, 14½@15c.
Chickens, live, 14c; broilers, 16c.
Yearling lambs, 10@11c; sheep, 5@8c; spring lambs, 12c.
Steer Beef—Good, 13@15c; light, 8c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.
Heifers—7@10c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Butter, steady; creameries, 25½@30c; dairies, 23½@28c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 7,550 cases; at mark, cases included, 19½@26c; ordinary firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 16¾@17c; twins, 16@16¼c; young Americas, 16¾@17c; long horns, 16¾@17c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 40 cars; Michigan, 35@37c; Minnesota, 35@37c; Wisconsin, 32@37c. Poultry, steady; turkeys, 14c; chickens, 13c; springs, 13c. Veal, steady, 9@14c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Oct. 1.—Butter, firm; creamery, extras, 31½@31½c a pound; prints, 32@32½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½@29c. Eggs, firm; extras, 30c; firsts, 29@29½c; dairy fancy, 29½c; do choice, 24½@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 22½@24½c; No. 2, 20@21½c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@18c a pound; do choice, 16@16½c; Swiss, imported, 32c; in blocks, 19@20c; fancy, 17@18c; choice, 15@16c; imported, fancy, 32c; block, 19@20c; hand cheese, 50c a box; Roquefort, 45c a pound; limburger, fancy, 18c; choice, 17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 26c a dozen; do seconds, 20c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 14@14½c a pound; springers, 15@15½c; spring ducks, 14@15c; geese, 13@15c; young turkeys, 17@19c. Apples—Ohio, 50@90c a bushel; eastern, $1.50@3.50 a barrel; western box, $2.00. Potatoes—Jobbing, best stock, 65@70c a bushel; choice, 50@55c.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 1.—Flour quiet and easier; spring patents, $4.75@5.15; spring clears, $4.25@4.90. Wheat—A further rise in cables, coupled with strong northwest markets, advanced wheat about 1c; lids morning; December, 98½@99 1-16c. Pork barely steady; mess, $19.00@19.75. Beef firm. Lard steady; $11.35@11.45. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.87c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.17c; molasses, 89 test, 3.42c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides firm, 20@24c. Leather firm.
New York, Oct. 1.—Butter, firm; receipts, 12,817 tubs; creamery, extras, 30½@31c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26½c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 4,722 boxes; state, whole milk, colored, specials, 17@17½c; do, white, specials, 17c; do, white, average fancy, 16½@16¾c; do, colored, 16¼c; daisies, best, 17½@17¾c. Eggs, steady, unchanged; receipts, 14,666 cases. Live poultry, dull; western chickens, 15@15½c; fowls, 15½c@16c; turkeys, 19c; Michigan, 35@37c; Minnesota, 35@37c; Wisconsin, 32@37c. Poultry, steady; turkeys, 14c; chickens, 14@20c; fowls, 15@17c; turkeys, 13@17c.

Boston Wool.

The market for domestic wool continues active with values holding firm, and inquiry running through nearly all grades. The trading in Ohio fleece has fallen off a trifle, although good sales of quarter-blood are reported. Original Montanas are in demand, with prices ranging from 23½c to 25c, while other territory wool is lightly lower. Sales of Texas wools have fallen off somewhat, but some good lots of 12 months have changed hands recently. California wool is dull, and pulled wool is said to be firmer.

SOLDIERS KILL 2 BUSINESS MEN

Martial Law Rules in Augusta, Ga., Where Railway Men Strike.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 28.—Martial law ruled in Augusta today as a direct result of last night's disorders in which two citizens were killed and two wounded by state militiamen guarding property of the local street railway company whose employes are on strike. Five companies of guardsmen are on duty.

The fifth company arrived from Waynesboro early today and was placed on duty around the railway power plant. It was in this territory, which embraces Fifteenth street, that a "dead line" was established by militia last night and in which the shooting of thre persons occurred.

Col. W. L. O'Leary of the state guard, arrived here today from Savannah. Acting with Adjutant General W. G. O'Bear he assumed immediate charge of the situation.

The dispatch of these officers and additional guardsmen was ordered by Governor Brown late last night, after he was notified that the situation here was critical. He issued a proclamation declaring the city to be in a state of insurrection and ordering martial law.

Crossed Dead Line.

Alfred Dorn and Robert Christle, who were killed, and Ben. F. Baker, who was wounded, are Augusta business men, and not employes of the railway company. Christle was driving an automobile and the other two were in a carriage when they crossed the "dead line" near the power plant. It is said they were in ignorance of the militia order against traffic in the territory. Baker and Dorn whipped up their horse when a guard ordered them to stop. It is not known whether Christle heard the order to halt.

Threaten Dynamiting.

Not until the early hours of today was quiet restored. Strikers and their sympathizers asserted their intention of trying to rush the guard line and reach the power plant with the intention of dynamiting it. Strike leaders pleaded with the men to go to their homes and not attempt violence, and finally the crowds dispersed.

The immediate cause of the strike is the employes' objection to certain rules of the company. Strike leaders say the company seeks to destroy the employes' union.

THREE MILLION ACRES TO BE SOLD

Government to Auction Off Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands This Fall.

McAlester, Okla., Sept. 24.—The United States government soon will begin the sale of nearly 3,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The sale will be public auction to the highest bidder, and will turn millions of dollars into the treasury of these tribes for per capita distribution. It is believed all the lands will have been sold by June 30 of next year. This will dispose of all the surplus realty of these two tribes.

The first to go on the market are known as the unalloted lands and embrace about 900,000 acres. This sale will begin within the next two months. Then will come the 445,000 acres representing the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, and later the pine and hardwood timber lands, amounting to nearly 1,500,000 acres, which were reserved from allotment that the Indians might receive their per capita share of the value of the timber.

Must Pay 10 Per Cent Down.

The first series of sales of the unalloted land will start at Chickasha on Nov. 12 and will end at Idabel on Dec. 23. The largest acreage, 118,398, is in Pittsburg county, and the smallest, 9,809, in McClain county. These unalloted lands are in tracts ranging from 10 to 640 acres each, and comprise every kind of land—farming, grazing, coal, timber, asphalt and mineral. Only limited portions are well adapted to agriculture.

A fee simple title will be given by the government, residence is not required, and the title passes to the purchaser upon his making the first payment required under the rules. On some of this land are fine deposits of coal and asphalt, and in the western part of the Chickasaw nation enormous deposits of gypsum have been found. There are hills of rock asphalt.

The sales will be directed by J. George Wright, United States commissioner to the five civilized tribes. Successful bidders will be required to pay down 10 per cent of the amount of their bids. No land will be sold at less than the government's appraisement.

Time and Place of Sales.

The time and place of the sales of the unallotted lands follow:

County and place.	Date.	Acreage.
Grady—Chickasha	Nov. 12	16,983
Stephens—Duncan	Nov. 13	88,056
Jefferson—Ryan	Nov. 15	38,859
Love—Marletta	Nov. 18	61,825
Carter—Ardmore	Nov. 20	59 115
Murray—Sulphur	Nov. 23	16,715
Garvin—Paul's Valley	Nov. 25	20,640
McClain—Purcell	Nov. 27	9,809
Pontotoc—Ada	Nov. 29	28,879
Johnston—Tishomine	Dec. 2	26,963
Marshall—Madill	Dec. 3	14,170
Bryan—Durant	Dec. 4	18,637
Atoka—Atoka	Dec. 5	90,907
Coal—Coalgate	Dec. 9	43,173
Hughes—Calvin	Dec. 11	20,640
Pittsburg—McAlester	Dec. 12	118,398
Latimer—Wilburton	Dec. 16	10,547
Haskell—Stigler	Dec. 17	25,700
La Flore—Poteau	Dec. 18	13,142
Pushmataha—Antlers	Dec. 19	37,829
Choctaw—Hugo	Dec. 20	82,441
McCurtain—Idabel	Dec. 23	45,496

More than 10,000 acres of the most valuable pine and hardwood timber land will be offered for sale at Hugo on Nov. 12. Lumbermen have been trying for years to get possession of this land. It was offered at private sale within the last 12 months, but there was such protest that the matter reached congress and a special act was passed requiring the sale to be at public auction. Under the plan of private bidding it was claimed that the land was passing to lumber syndicates.

Appraisers Now at Work.

Appraisers now at work on the segregated coal and asphalt lands have until Dec. 1 in which to complete their work, but it is probable that land scheduled in completed lists will be offered for sale in a few weeks. While only the surface of this land is to be sold, the mineral rights to be retained by the government for Indians, it is believed persons who buy the surface title may be in an advantageous position when the coal underneath finally is offered for sale. Practically the bulk of the big coal mines in Oklahoma are on these lands, the operators having leases and paying the tribal governments a royalty on all coal mined.

CHINAMAN NAMED FOR OFFICE

Boston, Sept. 26.—Charles H. Shue, born of Chinese parents at Seattle, 39 years ago, is the first Chinaman to be nominated for an elective office in Boston. He received the Republican nomination for state representative.

Is Reorganizing the Chinese Courts

Peking, Sept. 27.—Dr. Ten Jin Ton, the minister of justice, is trying to organize the Chinese courts along the lines of the courts of Europe and America, with which he is quite familiar. He is also working to bring about a reform of the Chinese prison system.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

There will be just such a rush for Ozark fruit lands which are being distributed this Fall, as there was to Oklahoma when it was opened for settlement. There is no better fruit district on earth. You are required to have your land planted in fruit trees within three years. An authorized improvement company will do all improving on the installment plan, you paying $10 a month. While the trees are small, vegetables will be raised between the rows, and you are guaranteed 8 per cent profit the first year and more than that the second and third year. For particulars address the Ozark Fruit & Land Co. Block 121, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Company will attend to your orchard for 1-3 the crop. Your 2-3 should bring you an annual profit of from $100 to $150 per acre. This is surely the chance of a life time.

N.Y. REPUBLICANS CHOOSE HEDGES

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Job E. Hedges, of New York, was nominated as Republican candidate of New York today. Three ballots were taken. Hedges led from the first, and when third ballot showed him steadily gaining strength the delegates flocked to him so fast that the tally clerk could not keep the record. Before the vote could be announced the motion to make the nomination unanimous was put and carried with enthusiasm.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the young former speaker of the assembly, gave Hedges the hardest fight for the nomination and former Representative William S. Bennet was third.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., was nominated for lieutenant governor, without opposition.

SENATORS HEAR WHAT COLONEL WROTE BLISS

He Told the Then Treasurer of Campaign Committee That No Contributions Influenced Him.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—The private correspondence of the late Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee of 1904, the year that President Roosevelt was a candidate for re-election, was produced before the senate committee investigating campaign expenditures today, by the son of the late treasurer, C. N. Bliss, Jr., and it proved nothing not heretofore testified to by Geo. B. Cortelyou, the chairman of the campaign committee, or asserted by Colonel Roosevelt in his published statement.

The most significant disclosure was a letter from Cornelius N. Bliss surrendering the office and records to Harry S. New in 1908 in which he declared that the campaign had been conducted in a clean manner, that President Roosevelt and Chairman Cortelyou had give the true statement of the controversy that had raged and generally sustaining Roosevelt and Cortelyou at every point.

Harriman Correspondence.

C. C. Tegethoff, secretary to the late E. H. Hariman, was the principle witness at the afternoon session. He produced the correspondence of Mr. Harriman and the colonel.

A letter from Mr. Harriman, June 28, 1904, after the Republican convention that nominated President Roosevelt, said in part: "I want to assure you that I was only too glad to have been able to take part in the convention which recognized what was your due, and I believe every one very heartily accorded it and will as heartily work for it." He added that he was going to Europe, but "shall be in close enough communication to exercise my influence, should it be necessary, before my return."

After his return he again wrote the president, who replied September 23, 1904: "At present there is nothing for me to see you about, though there were one or two points in my letter of acceptance which I should have liked to discuss with you before putting it out."

More than an hour Mr. Tegethoff read the correspondence into the record.

"Did you ever hear Mr. Harriman say anything about campaign contributions in 1904?" asked Senator Clapp.

"Yes, in 1907, when he was ill, just before Christmas he called me up to his house," answered Tegethoff. "We talked over the relations between him and Mr. Roosevelt then and in 1904. I knew he had visited Washington at the President's solicitation, and that as a result of that visit he had raised this money for the campaign."

"How much?"

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which $50,000 was his own contribution. I knew at the time that he was raising the money."

"Did you know from whom he was raising it?" asked Senator Clapp.

"No, not exactly. Later, I had possession of the checks which I received."

Witnesses called for the opening session of the hearings today were ready when Chairman Clapp called the subcommittee together. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan are scheduled to step into the spotlight later this week, the financier appearing Thursday and Col. Roosevelt on Friday.

Ormsby McHarg, contest manager for Col. Roosevelt at the Chicago convention who organized the south for the Colonel, was on hand when the committee convened today. His story of the pre-convention campaign and of the contests he managed for President Taft in the 1908 campaign, were expected to be the chief testimony. C. C. Tegethoff, secretary to the late E. H. Harriman, and Charles A. Peabody, Mrs. Harriman's personal counsel, were to produce any papers they might have in connection with the alleged raising of $250,000 in Wall street by Harriman for the Roosevelt fund in 1904.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., son of the treasurer of the Republican campaign committee in 1904, was called to produce any papers in the files of his father's estate bearing on the charge that Colonel Roosevelt aquiesced in the acceptance of $100,000 from the Standard Oil interests in 1904 and in a further demand for $150,000 from the same source.

Bliss First Witness.

Senators Clapp, Oliver, Paynter and Pomerene were present when the committee went into session. Mr. Bliss was the first witness. He said he was an executor of his father's estate and had sole custody of his father's papers.

"Have you found any papers bearing on the campaign funds handled by your father?" Asked Chairman Clapp.

Mr. Bliss placed in evidence a report from the auditor who examined his father's accounts when he resigned as treasurer of the Republican committee. He said the records did not show any contribution by John D. Archbold or the Standard Oil Co. Members of the committee examined the records.

No Contributors' Names.

No names of contributors to the 104 campaign fund appeared in the records. Mr. Bliss was asked to read his father's letter of resignation to Harry S. New, which also had been placed in evidence.

The letter set forth that the late Mr. Bliss had held as confidential the names of contributors and the amount of their contributions in the "last four presidential campaigns in which I have acted as treasurer."

"I have persistently refused to make these reports public," the letter read, "because I regard the relations of campaign contributions to party committees as confidential. I believe the right to refuse to make public these contributions is as sacred as the right of a man to cast a secret ballot in the election."

The letter added that the Republican committee's receipts in 1900 had been "a trifle below $3,000,000;" in 1896, $3,500,000; and in 1892, $1,000,000.

Read Letters Privately.

The witness said he had discovered three other letters of a "personal and more or less intimate nature." These he handed to Chairman Clapp. One was from President Roosevelt; another from William H. Taft, as secretary of war.

The committee suspended its inquiry for a few minutes while the members read the letters privately.

Later, however, the contents of two of the letters became known. That from Secretary Taft, written May 6, 1904, urged the late Mr. Bliss to take the chairmanship, saying President Roosevelt was "most anxious" for it, and adding that as chairman, Mr. Bliss would "secure the confidence of those from whom contributions may be expected."

The letter from President Roosevelt dated the same, also urged him to take the place.

Records Destroyed.

Under examination by Senator Paynter the witness said that his father had told him he allowed the books of the treasurer's office of the Republican national committee to be destroyed because he, the elder Bliss, believed the records useless. They contained, he said, the names and amounts from various contributors. The witness did not know who destroyed them.

The witness could not remember having talked with his father about the much discussed $100,000 Standard Oil Co. contribution. Mr. Bliss said that he, since his father's death, had destroyed a great many of the papers left by the elder Bliss.

"I know nothing that I destroyed that could in any way assist this committee," he declared emphatically.

A vigorous cross examination by Senator Pomerene failed to shake his statement.

Mr. Bliss then was excused, and William H. Libby, of New York, foreign representative of the Standard Oil Company, was sworn.

In a private conference at noon the committee decided that Ormsby McHarg, contest manager for Colonel Roosevelt at the Chicago convention, should not be heard today. Mr. McHarg however, was ready and had expected to testify.

Libby Interested in Tariff.

Chairman Clapp asked Mr. Libby if he had anything to do with advising the company about legislative affairs.

"Only as to tariff matters, when it was threatened to exempt the Standard Oil Co. from the protective tariff," replied Mr. Libby.

"The campaign of 1898 foreshadowed a tariff revision," suggested Senator Clapp, "what interest did your company take in that campaign?"

"Nothing that I know of in the way of contributions," said Mr. Libby. "I was informed by H. H. Rogers that in 1898 the Standard Oil Co. made a very large contribution to the Republican national campaign fund."

He added he knew nothing personally about it. He had not been told the amount, he said, when, by whom or to whom it was made. He knew of no contribution other than that he heard mentioned by Mr. Rogers.

"Did you see any members of congress on the tariff matter?" asked Senator Pomerene.

Talked With Officials.

Mr. Libbey could not remember what public officials he had talked with, but thought probably he had discussed it with President Taft and officials of the state department. He said he would produce any letters written in that connection if he could find them.

"Did any of these letters concern campaign contributions?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"No."

This concluded Mr. Libby's testimony and he was excused. After a brief executive session the committee took a recess until 2 p. m. Senator Clapp said that either C. C. Tegethoff, former secretary of the late E. H. Harriman, or Charles A. Peabody would be called.

Following is the letter to Cornelius Bliss, produced by Mr. Bliss' son at the hearing:

The Roosevelt Letter.

"It is not only true that there has come to me no suggestion that the giving of contributions entitles any giver to any consideration beyond his fellows," wrote President Roosevelt in the letter, "but it is furthermore true that on a number of occasions (as for instance in connection with the tobacco interests and in connection with a wealthy man who wished to be considered for the position of minister to Belgium), contributions were immediately declined when it was found that either the donor hoped for or even that the government was about to take some action which affected the donor or donors; while as soon as it was known that certain big financiers as well as influential politicians, like Mr. Odell, had urged the appointment of James H. Hyde as ambassador to France, Mr. Cortelyou, and I believe you also, protested strongly, and the financiers in question at once accepted my explanation of why it would be impossible to put so young and untried man in any position and abandoned all efforts to press him."

A Smaller Fund in 1904.

President Roosevelt wrote that he believed the 1904 campaign fund had been only half as large as the Republican fund in 1896, or the Democratic fund in 1892.

"This, however, is aside from the point," he continued, "which is that the money was spent legitimately, in legitimate campaign expenses and that no pretense has been made to the contrary; and that it was contributed freely by men who did not ask and who never have received one particle of consideration in the shape of legislation or administrative act as a reward for having so contributed; exactly as no man has been in any way discriminated against for not having contributed.

"Mr. Frick was one of my staunchest allies; Messrs. Ryan and Belmont two of our most resolute opponents. Not only has no single act been done of the administration or by congress which could be construed by its most frantic opponent into favoring the financial interests of the one side or as discriminating against the financial interests of the other, but I do not believe that even the most mendacious critic would assert such to be the case.

"That all the contributions were worthy no man can say more than it is possible to say that all those are worthy who are contributing to the Red Cross fund for the Japanese sufferers, which is being collected by my authority. But in one case as in the other the immense majority of those contributing were and are worthy men influenced by worthy motives.

"Indeed, considering the action taken by the administration and various suits taken against the beef trust, the tobacco trust, against the railroad companies in the matter of rebates, etc., and in view of the course we have pursued throughout in all corporation matters, it ought to be wholly unnecessary so much as to allude to any allegations that any contribution from any source has been allowed to influence in the slightest degree any administrative act of mine or any legislation I have recommended since I have been President."

The letter commended Mr. Bliss and added that he hoped Mr. Bliss had "not been bothered by those outrageous assaults upon you in connection with the campaign contributions.

"I have felt the keenest indignation as I have read them," the President added.

DIVORCE IN 4½ MINUTES

Kansas City, Sept. 27.—Twenty-seven divorces were granted in less than two hours in the Independence division of the circuit court here yesterday. Acting Judge C. C. Madison granted 24 by default.

The attorneys, following instructions of the judge, had witnesses in line, and the cases were decided at an average rate of four and one-half minutes each.

Chios Is Interesting.

Chios, recently bombarded by the Italians, and one of the many "birthplaces" of Homer, is the scene of one of the most terrible of Turkish outrages. During the Greek war of independence the island rebelled against the sultan, and his fleet and an army descended upon Chios. Over 20,000 Chiotes were murdered and 40,000 sold into slavery. Even now the island suffers from that far-off barbarity. But Chios has pleasanter memories—memories of the wine that made glad the heart of the sailors who manned the 100 ships that fought against the Persians. Famous as the Chian wine—still excellent—were the figs and the ottery.

Some of the best grindstones in the world are found in the Bay of Fundy, but they are down at the bottom of the sea, and you would hardly guess how men ever get them. When the tide is out, which happens twice every day, the workmen quarry the stones from the solid rock and fasten them to a big flatboat. Then in comes the tide, a mighty flood rushing in, as though the great ocean had suddenly changed its mind. A wonderful sight it is, rising often as high as a house. And now the men have nothing more to do. The silent tide as it rises lifts the boat, and up comes the stones with it.

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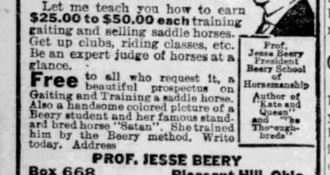

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500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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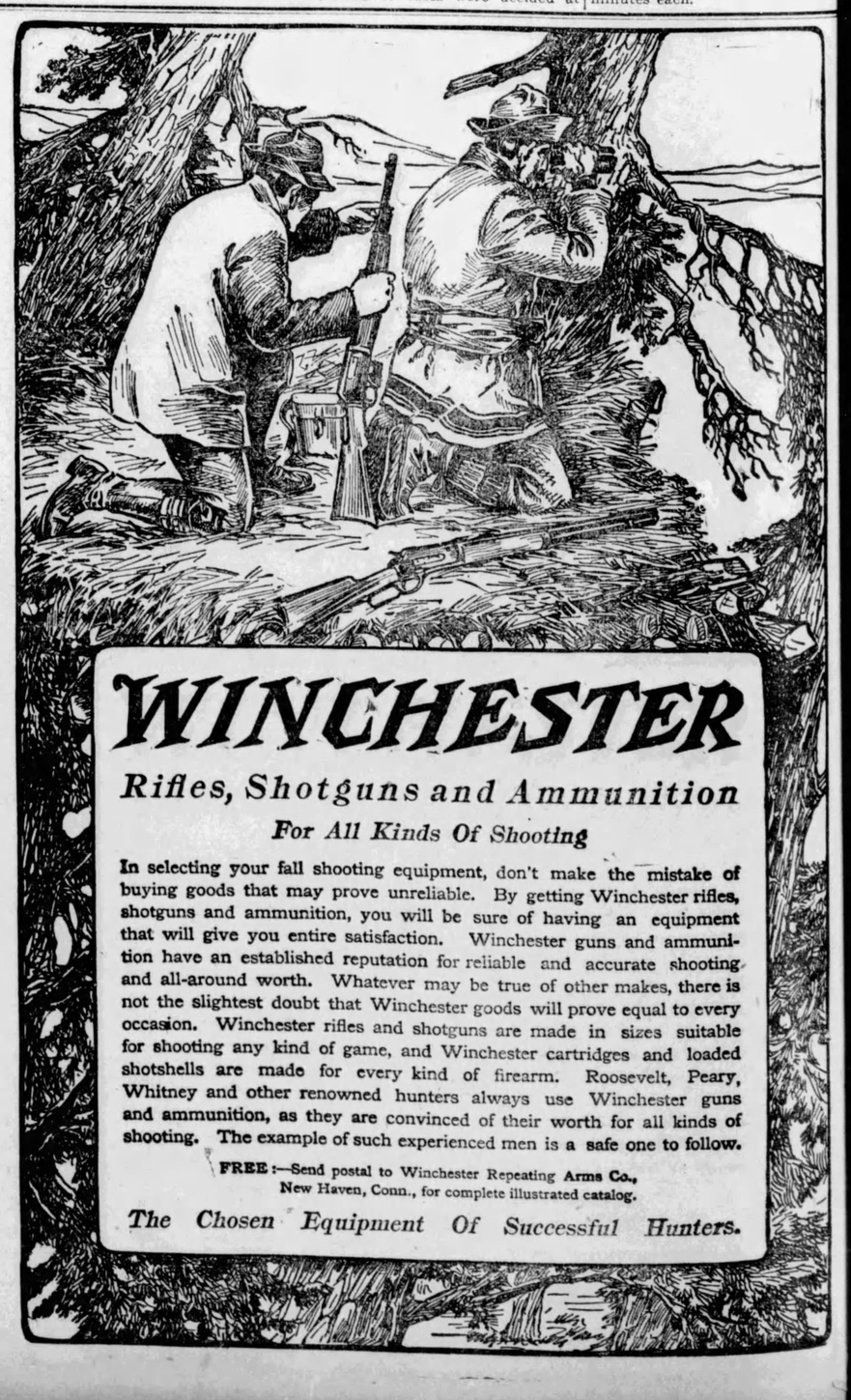

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